OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,759 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L SHANNON	4189	870	E. Crewe	10 h Aug.
M HYDASPES	2984	560	G. Scri ener	17th "
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Friscoe	31st "
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBATTINO	5,400	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," will sail for Marseilles direct on or about the 17th August.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 3th June 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th August.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	560	.....
POSEIDON	G. Duncich	4,000	550	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Beccalinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th "
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Geicich	4,000	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, in BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	T. Andrianich	2,800 450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th August 1886.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* CHINA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,
AND
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

A Steamer belonging to one of the above Companies sails from Hong-Kong for San Francisco, calling at Yokohama about every twelve days, and the undersigned have been authorised to issue through tickets at the following rates:—

From Calcutta to Yokohama	... Rs.	338	8 0
" " to San Francisco	... "	901	0 0
" " to Liverpool	... "	1,182	4 0

N.B.—A reduction of Rs. 202-8-0 from first-class ordinary fare is made to Officers of the British and Foreign, Military, Naval and Civil Services, who book through to Liverpool.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

WHITNEY BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents,
No. 2, New China Bazaar Street.

Calcutta, 15th April, 1886.

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Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

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Sole Agents for India.

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BY
TODAR MAL.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 16th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrien, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, would draw attention to their choice selection of SPECIALITIES in PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, &c.

"TRELLIS" PHOTO SCREENS.

Handsome Gilt Frames with rich Morrocco Leather, or Plush borders. The framework, being hinged at the bottom, enables the Photographs to be easily placed in them. Each Frame holds two Portraits.

To hold 4 cabinet	Photos	Rs.	8	8 each.
Do. 6	do.	"	13	8 "
Do. 8	do.	"	18	0 "
Do. 12	do.	"	27	0 "

THE NEW C. DE V. PHOTO SCREEN.
In rich Maroon Plush, to hold 12 Carte de Visites, Rs. 13-8 each.

THE NEW PHOTO MIRROR BRACKETS.
Made in Oak, with a Plate Glass Mirror 9" by 6½" in centre, with places for 6 Cabinet Photos at the sides.
Rs. 35 each.

THE "VICTORIA" CABINET PHOTO STAND.
Leather Case, with rich Maroon Plush border.
Rs. 10-8 each.

THE "DUCHESS" CABINET PHOTO FRAME.
Very rich Plush with Tapestry or ornamental corners.
Rs. 13-8 each.

THE "PRINCESS" CABINET PHOTO FRAME.
Old Tapestry covered frame with Plush centre.
Rs. 4 each.
And a variety of other Photo Frames in many new styles,
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 20 each.
ALBUMS—in great variety.
LANDSCAPE ALBUMS—All sizes.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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FANS!!
FANS!!!

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have just received an entirely NEW STOCK of the present Paris and London fashions.

PLAIN WHITE SATIN FANS.
Size 12½, 14, and 15 inches.
Price Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN IVORY SATIN FANS.
Size 12, 13½ and 15 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN BLACK SATIN FANS.
Size 13, 14½, and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PAINTED WHITE SATIN FANS.
Very handsome.
Size 14 and 15 inches.
Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 each.
PAINTED BLACK SATIN FANS.
Very rich.
Size 13½, 14 inches.
Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 each.
PARIS FANS.
Red or Buff Colours, plain or ornamented.
Size 16½ inches.
Rs. 4 each.
GILT FANS.
FOR PRESENTATION, etc.
Made of pale Lemon coloured Satin, hand painted, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 each.
RED TRANSPARENT FANS.
Rich Ivory and Gold Frame, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, Butterflies, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 30 each.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND
COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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TREACHER'S AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.—Sizes 24, 27 and 40 inches. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.
TREACHER'S DRESSING BAGS.—"Ne Plus Ultra," "Monitor," "Gladstone." Fitted complete. From Rs. 68 to Rs. 800 each.
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		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
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COGNAC ***	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC **	do.	" 27 0	" 52 0
COGNAC *	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 3 0
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Price	Rs. 8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

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Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
	Rs. 34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

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Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
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WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
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DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size		
60 by 50		11-8
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60 by 50	10-8
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DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THIC
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

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A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

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Single Temple Spectacles	Gold	30,	Silver 20,	Steel	 10-0
Turnpin	do.	" 36	" 25	"	 10-0
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Do.	do.	Gilt 6	Steel		 6-0
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In Flasks " 23-4 "
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Vellum Wove, Treble Thick.	6 0	3 6	2 10	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 0	1 12
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A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th August, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th August, 1886.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the special Meeting of the Corporation, called for WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, motions will be proposed (1) by Captain Selby (in the event of Mr. Ramjutula M. Sayani's motion for accepting the proposed site near the Sailors' Home for the new Municipal Buildings being carried by the Corporation) that Government be requested to state on what terms it would be prepared to hand over to the Municipality all the land in the semi-circular plot near the Prince of Wales' statue, or such portion of it, as has not been already disposed of or promised, on the understanding that the Municipality maintain all land so handed over, except the portion actually occupied by the Municipal offices, as a place of public recreation and resort. (2) by Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta that Government be informed that the Corporation are unable to accept the site for the new Municipal offices nearly opposite the Sailors' Home, unless Government have been pleased to offer to the Municipality. That the Commissioner be authorized to arrange with Mr. Ch shim as indicated in the correspondence with that gentleman, for such modifications in his prize design as may be necessary in order to bring it within the amount of the sanctioned grant, Rs. 5,00,000, exclusive of the cost of the land required for the site and architect's fees and supervision charges and the process which are to be worked according to.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corpn.; and Secy., Town Council,
Bombay Municipal Office, 9th August, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that HASSUMMEYA AHMED has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. Manaklal M. Munshi, at his office, in Meadow Street, No. 107, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 7th day of August, 1886.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay, Fort Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 364 ·5 square yards, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Arnaud Osman Tare, on or towards the south by Goa Street, on or towards the east by vacant ground in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Frere Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8,480, and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, with the tenements, buildings and erections standing thereon. Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1,58:, and Street No. 91, 93, (5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 Goa Street) which premises were in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the occupation of Hassum Meya Ahmed and his tenants.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

POONA SEASON 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to announce that they have on hand, at the Poona Establishment, a large selection of Books, including the latest productions of principal authors, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Mappin and Webb's Cutlery, Perfumery, Toilet Requisites, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, etc., etc.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully dispensed.

English Newspapers received by every Overland Mail.

Goods not in stock procured from Bombay per return.

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WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water... ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ,,	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1 0
Raspberryade ... ... ,,	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Potash Water... ... ... ,,	0 12
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THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PERAMBULATORS.—Single and double—with Bicycle Wheel. Rubber Tyres and Patent Hood. H. A. Geyer and Co.

JUST OPENED, latest Novelty in BIRTHDAY CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Medow Street.

JUST OPENED, Crystoleum Boxes, Glasses of all sizes, adhesive Mixture, medium Oil, Photos, &c., PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Medow Street.

INSURANCE CLERK WANTED, one perfectly conversant with Fire and Marine business. Apply to "Insurance" care of this paper.

WANTED, a Competent European MILL MANAGER for an up-country Mill, must have had experience in Spinning and Carding. Apply with references to "A. B." care of this office.

"AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY," with reference to Yesterday's Advertisement, the Meeting will be held at 5 p. m., on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19. 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22. 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at J. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Masjid.

IRON SAFE, Second-Hand. Wanted one of Chubb's, Milner's or Chatwood's. The latter preferred—4'x1'+6' more or less. Address C. A. M. care of Superintendent, Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a bungalow at Akola, Berars, with compound and out-houses. For particulars apply to GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Bombay.

WINE COOLERS, very compact, dark oak or walnut, small Rs. 6, large Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SANITARY PAILS, strongly recommended by the Medical Profession, for use in the sick room. Price, Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

INFANT'S BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters, Robes and Bonnets of latest style. Children's Ulsters and Granny Bonnets, Ladies Belts,—CASH BAZAAR.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAWN MOWERS—The Patent Excelsior Rollers are the best. For prices and sizes, apply to PALEKAR & Co. Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Orders registered by the undersigned, who receive regular shipments. For particulars apply to Godown-keeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER for an up-country Cotton Press, must have had experience in the working of Press Machinery. Apply with references to A. B. C., care of this office.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 4, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, the premises lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Company, in Elphinstone Circle, suitable for offices, shops, and dwelling quarters. For particulars, apply to REMINGTON & Co.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccanee ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13-3. Rs. 400 the pair. Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Meadow-street, Fort.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored prints.
2 ,, white doria.
4 bales grey shirtings.
3 ,, grey dhoties.
6 ,, grey drills.
1 bale bed covers, table covers, &c.
1 case Tertia Britannia metal.
1 grain cleaning machine,
25 tons old steel springs.
4 cases violet and millefleur, nursery and toilet powder.
4 case concentrated essence of white rose and marrow oil pomade, by Napoleon Price & Co.
An invoice of flagrant perfumery, by Price & Co.
Just landed ex s.s. "Hydaspes," consisting of rose, jasmin, verbina, frangipanni, Jockey club, boquet, kiss me quick, rondilatia, millefleur, spring flowers, new moon hay, sandalwood, &c., in fancy gilt cut stoppered bottles, aromatic eau de Cologne and lavender, tooth powder, cold cream, shaving cream, hair dye, bloom of rose, worm bon bon, vital saline, citrate of magnesia, chlorodyne, cosmetique, smelling salt, hair, coat and tooth brushes, hand-mirrors, combs, &c.
On account and at the risk of Jooma Sucoor,
10 cases blacking.
2 ,, hair powder.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. "Dago."
A F M in a diamond—62—17 pieces S. W. D. striped pilot cloth.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 10th August, 1886.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid on application, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on the 3rd August, 1886.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year, ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, will be paid on application on and after the 10th instant to Registered shareholders on the 3rd August, 1886.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid on application, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on the 3rd August, 1886.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year, ended 3th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid on application on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on the 3rd August, 1886.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

OLD CHELTONIANS.

A CRICKET MATCH has been arranged at Poona for the 3rd and 4th of September between OLD CHELTONIANS and the WORLD.

An O. C. dinner will take place in the Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 4th September.

Up to date, 25 have signified their intention to join.

The undersigned will be glad to hear from other O.C's, who may wish to be present.

L. L. STEELE, Captain.
East Yorkshire Regiment.
The Club of Western India, Poona.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.....£300,690
,, 1885.....£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.....	£1,579,678	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878.....	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
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INSURANCES

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of great depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee. On the 8th :—Renfrew (s), from Middlesbrough ; Elektra (s), Hongkong ; D. Balduino (s), Genoa ; Agra (s), and Umballa (s), Calcutta ; and Pharos (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Malacca (s), for Zanzibar.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 31st July shows an increase of Rs. 15,114 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Shannon and Knight Errant left the dock on Saturday. The s.s. Renfrew, Friary and Dominico Balduino entered on Sunday, and the Hydaspes yesterday.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting, will be :—Black and Yellow : Mr. Barton, Mr. Gray, Mr. Savile, and Mr. Street *vs.* White : Mr. Baker, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Macrae, and Mr. Macdonald. Play will commence at quarter past five o'clock.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,671. Of these 583 were new admissions, consisting of 311 Hindoos, 225 Musulmans, 30 Parsees, 12 Christians and 5 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 53·90.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Baboola Tank Road, on the body of Kannoo Rutnoo, aged 30 years, a municipal sweeper. He had been ailing for some time back, and was missed from his house at Bori Bunder since Saturday afternoon last. Yesterday morning his dead body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a newborn male child found lying in a basket in an open drain at Khetwady Main Road. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. A verdict was recorded that a new-born male child was found dead ; but under what circumstances the child came by its death, there is no evidence to say.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March .....Remembrance.....M. Curry.
Overture .....Il Conte d'Essex.....Mercadante.
Selection .....Princess of Trebizonde..Offenbach.
Valse.....Kate Kearney .....Coote.
National Dance...Hungarian.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SANITARY SAINT.—Information got about the town on Saturday last, that a tomb in Bhungywada had commenced to vibrate, and numbers of people have been flocking from all parts to see it. It appears that no one was ever buried beneath this tomb, but a stone was brought from Marwar about 100 years ago from the patron saint's grave of the Bhungy caste and interred here. A shed has been lately erected over the tomb, and this shed is easily shaken by the wind, and the movement of the shed above the tomb makes it appear as if the tomb itself is vibrating. The Bhungies who reside about the place state that the smell is very great since the Municipality erected a public latrine and opened a night-soil depôt about two years ago, and they attribute this strange occurrence to the stench having become so intolerable that the saint has taken this method of expressing his displeasure against the Municipality.

A DISHONEST PILGRIM BROKER.

A PILGRIM BROKER, named Hajee Abdool Karim, was, again brought yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Second Presidency Magistrate, for the investigation of charges of cheating three Mahomedan pilgrims, and of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 125. Mr. Dinshaw Davur appeared for the defence. The accused represented to the complainants and other Mahomedans, who had come here from distant parts of India to proceed on a pilgrimage to Jeddah, that he was a pilgrim broker, and he offered to purchase tickets for them. The credulous Hadjees hereupon entrusted him with various sums of money, but the accused never brought them the tickets, putting them off from time to time. The accused ultimately gave them to understand that they should go on board a steamer, which was about to proceed on the voyage, and that he would be present there to give them the tickets. But he, of course, did not appear there, and the police having been informed of the circumstances, the accused was arrested under a warrant issued by the Magistrate.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said : On Saturday, I investigated two charges against you of having cheated two persons, and in each of these cases, the evidence was quite clear against you, that you received Rs. 15 from each of the two persons for the purpose of buying tickets for them to enable them to go to Jeddah. I have investigated the third complaint to-day, and the evidence against you is as convincing and clear as in the first two cases. There are seven other charges besides, but by law I only have to go into three of the charges, and I have done so. You Hadjee brokers, instead of assisting these pilgrims to go on their voyage, and affording them other assistance, fleece these poor people, and deprive them of all they have in this world. Pilgrims are sometimes made to lose everything they have by the dishonest practices of brokers, and the complaints made by them in these Courts are so frequent that the Legislature has to step in to protect their interests. Now that a clear case has been made out against you, I must deal out such punishment as will be a warning and an example to other brokers similarly inclined. I sentence you in each of these cases to sixteen months' imprisonment, that is, four years altogether.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.

FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE SHROFF *vs.* SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF.

THE plaintiff, a distant cousin of the defendant, claimed to recover Rs. 2,000 as damages by reason of the defendant maliciously and without any reasonable and probable cause, giving him into the custody of a police constable upon a false and malicious charge of theft committed in the defendant's house. Mr. Russell and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff, who sued as a pauper ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 19th February 1885, the defendant maliciously gave him into the custody of a police constable, and he was compelled to go from one police station to another, and was imprisoned till a late hour that evening. On enquiries being made in the matter he was released from confinement. Being born of respectable parents, he had suffered great pain of body and mind, and had sustained considerable loss of reputation in consequence of the illegal and malicious conduct of the defendant. When the petition came on before Sir William Wedderburn for enquiry as to the plaintiff's pauperism, the learned judge amended the petition by striking out the part which complained of pain of body, because it was submitted for the defendant that section 402 of the Civil Procedure Code disallowed persons suing as paupers for recovery of damages for "assault" as in this instance.

The defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint. In October 1883, at the request of the plaintiff, who was very poor, he allowed him a temporary residence in his house at Hornby Road until he left Bombay. Plaintiff was also provided food at the cost of the defendant. Previous to the theft referred to, defendant desired plaintiff to leave his house, but as he did not do so, the supply of food to him was stopped by the defendant. Plaintiff continued to reside in defendant's house, and took his food elsewhere. On the 18th February 1885, a theft of Rs. 1,200 was committed in defendant's house. Information was given to the police, who, in the course of their duty and as they were justified in doing under the circumstances, made enquiries from plaintiff as well as from other persons having access to the defendant's house. Save as above, defendant denied that he maliciously gave the plaintiff into police custody upon a false charge. The defendant submitted that this suit, being cognisable by the Small Causes Court, ought to have been brought there, and the defendant would have been put to much less expense in defending it, and that the object of the plaintiff in coming here was to expose the defendant to heavy expense which he could not recover from the plaintiff, a pauper.

Evidence was then gone into, but had not terminated at the rising of the Court.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE is the best antiseptic and deodoriser obtainable. It prevents all putrefaction, and instantly removes the foulest odours, sold in bottles as. 8, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8 special terms for quantity to Municipalities, Public Institutions, Cavalry Regiments &c. Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

THE case of the steam-ship Gelert *vs.* the ship County of Caithness was again called on before Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday, for the trial of the issue which had been reserved as to the extent of damages sustained by the Gelert by the collision which occurred in Bombay harbour on the 22nd July last. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants.

Mr. Macpherson briefly stated the circumstances under which the issue as to the damages sustained by the Gelert had been reserved for future enquiry, which had now come on. The learned counsel said he would call Lloyds' surveyor in Bombay and three or four other witnesses to prove that the expenses already incurred by the Gelert amounted to Rs. 8,087, and that the future expenses would be £1,015.

Captain Kenneth Macaulay, Lloyds' Surveyor in Bombay, was the first witness called. He had surveyed the Gelert after the collision. He made reports on the 26th July last as to the extent of the damage sustained by the ship. He visited the vessel six days altogether. Any damage could be repaired in Bombay. Witness's fees for survey came to nine guineas, and he had been paid Rs. 137-15-7. The Gelert was built in 1838 ; her market value was estimated, before she was injured, at from £16,000 to £18,000.

Mr. George Crocker, Constructor in H. M. Dockyard in Bombay, a member of the Royal Corps of Naval Construction, said he assisted Mr. Justice Bayley as an assessor in the case of the Nerbudda. Witness had seen the reports on the damage done to the steam-ship Gelert. He estimated the cost of refishing the five plates at £100. Notwithstanding the repairs executed here, the Board of Trade, on the arrival of the vessel in England, would insist on satisfying themselves that the repairs had been properly executed. If the Gelert was docked in England, the cost of docking, with incidental charges, would come to about £100. The depreciation in the value of the ship in consequence of the fishing frames being injured might be put down at from £400 to £500, or 2½ per cent. Witness referred to other expenses which the ship would have to incur. This was an exceptional instance of the Gelert, a private vessel, being repaired in a Government Dockyard. The rates of charge in a Government Dockyard in England or in India were intended to be technically prohibitive.

Mr. John G. Dobbie, Superintending Engineer of the British India S. N. Company, had considered the reports of the damage and the work which had already been done to the Gelert. Some work would still have to be done to put her in good order. The five broken frames would have to be taken out and new ones put in at a cost of about £400, exclusive of docking charges. It would take about fifteen days of ten hours each to put in new frames. One vessel of the British India was damaged here ; her frames were fished here and renewed in England. When the frames are fished they are quite as strong as ever.

Mr. James Bigmore, Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Company, had seen Captain Macaulay's reports regarding the Gelert, and had considered the cost of repairs for the damage described. It would cost £1,000 to replace the five frames, of which £400 would be the charge for the actual work, the materials, and the docking charges. The docking charges in England vary. All the repairs of the P. and O. Company in England are done under contracts with private firms. Witness had a consultation in the matter in this case with Mr. Crocker and Mr. Dobbie at Mr. Nicholson's office on Friday last. Mr. Nicholson took no part whatever in the consultation. The result was embodied in the paper in the witness's hands.

At this stage the Court adjourned until to-day.

DEFAMATION BY A NATIVE EDITOR.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Bhaishankar, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and applied for the withdrawal of the charge of defamation preferred by his client, Mr. Purmanund Mahanund, late Naib Dewan of Idar, against the editor of the *Nyaya Darshak*, a newspaper published at Ahmedabad. Mr. Bhaishankar read the following letter addressed by the accused, Chaganlal Umedchand, to the complainant :—"With reference to the proceedings you have taken against me for publishing certain defamatory statements concerning yourself in my newspaper, the *Nyaya Darshak*, of the 19th ultimo, I hereby unreservedly express my sincere regret at having permitted myself to giving currency to allegations which I am satisfied are unfounded and libellous, and humbly apologize to you for the unnecessary pain occasioned to you by their publication. I assure you that I was misled by the informant, whose reckless statements he has been unable to substantiate or justify, and it is but an act of justice to you that I should give up to you his name and his letter, which I have already done. I trust that this apology and expression of my sincere regret will induce you to pardon the mistake I have committed, and that you will drop the criminal proceeding against me, I paying all your costs." While asking for the withdrawal of the charge against the accused, Mr. Bhaishankar said he reserved the right of proceeding against the informant, whose name was Shivlal Rutanlal Patel, and whose letter, dated 14th July 1886, was in his possession.

The Magistrate struck out the case against the accused.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the directors' report for the year ending April 30th :—

In submitting the usual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1886, the directors feel great pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the satisfactory results which have been secured during the year. This was a second favourable year for cultivation, and although the rainfall was not quite seasonable, the general result, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, was very good. The most important feature in the statement will be observed to be the large reduction of about Rs. 37,000 in the debt due by the ryots. Owing to the good condition of the crop, and the high rate which prevailed throughout the season for paddy, the company was able to make a better cash collection than that of any previous year. Considering the effect which two tolerably good seasonr have had on the company's operations, it is not too much to say that with two more such seasons following, not only will nearly the whole of the outstanding debts be recovered, but, as always happens when there is a succession of good seasons, the demand for land will go on increasing, and will enable the company to extend the area of cultivation by opening out new lands in suitable localities, thus improving the annual rental.

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.			RENT AND OTHER REVENUE.			ARREARS DUE BY THE RYOTS.		
Previous year.	This year.	Increase.	Previous year.	This year.	Increase.	Previous year.	This year.	Decrease
Beegas.	Beegas.	Beegas.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
152,898	170,795	17,897	216,056	228,368	12,312	165,474	128,304	37,170

The total amount of annual revenue has now come up to the figure of Rs. 2,28,368, showing an increase of Rs. 12,312 over that of last year.

The departmental cultivation yielded during the year a net profit of about Rs. 3,500. The area of newly-reclaimed land engaged in this operation fell short of the directors' expectations, and the result consequently was not what it was desired to be. It is, however, sufficiently encouraging, since the land under ordinary circumstances would not have yielded nearly as much revenue in the first year. In the present season measures have been adopted to have about 12,000 beeghas in lots 48 and 49 utilized in departmental cultivation. If the rains, which have been so far propitious, continue favourable to the end of the season, the result of this operation will not fail to be satisfactory.

The increase in the quantity of land under cultivation is made up by portions of newly-opened out estates. Such additions to the cultivated area will continue every year, and more than 35,000 beeghas will be shown in our next report, when all the land leased in lots 59 and 129 and laid out under khas cultivation in lots 48 and 49 will be included.

The shareholders will thus see the beneficial result of the outlay which has been incurred from year to year on new works of reclamation. The amount under this head shown in the account for the year under report is Rs. 51,494-3-9 and was incurred on new lands in lots 29, 48, 49, 59, 133 and 136, large portions of which have been already settled and utilised. The cost of repairs and maintenance of the estates amounted to Rs. 18,672-6-3 during the year.

As intimated in the last report the Bengal Rice Mill Association paid on 1st September 1885, six months' interest in advance. Further interest in advance for six months more, and Rs. 10,000 in part of purchase money were paid on 1st March 1886. The extended time for completion of the purchase will expire on 1st September next. But from the facts which have come to the knowledge of the directors there appears no likelihood that the completion of the purchase will be effected on that day. A further extension of time will, therefore, be necessary, and this your directors think of granting under certain conditions with the view of enabling the mill company to continue the working of the mill.

It will be seen from the statement of profit and loss account that Rs. 12,745-9-0 and Rs. 3,000 have been respectively transferred to Reserve Fund and Ryots Doubtful Debts Fund. The balance of net profit amounts to Rs. 1,15,494-0-2 from which your directors recommend that a dividend should be paid of Rs. 19 per share, the remaining sum of Rs. 1,494-0-2 being carried forward to next year's account.

Mr. Selim S. Solomon having returned from England and rejoined the board, Mr. S. E. Shellim resigned his seat. The directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboye and Jehangir Hormusjee, both of whom are eligible for re-election. Auditors have to be appointed for the year ending 30th April 1887.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

THE *Indian Daily News*, in reviewing Mr. James Douglas's new book "Round about Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette Press*), says :—Mr. Douglas is a genial elderly gentleman who follows the somewhat prosaic occupation of an Exchange Broker at Bombay, but who has a romantic side to his character which prompts him to devote his leisure hours to climbing hills, exploring old ruins, and searching amongst forgotten manuscripts. He also possesses the talent of relating his observations and experiences in an unconventional, pleasing style, with touches of Scotch humour here and there—for there is humour in Scotchmen, in spite of the proverb about a hammer and chisel being necessary to drive a joke into Sandy's head. His knowledge of old and picturesque Bombay and his literary talent Mr. Douglas has devoted, for some years past, to instructing and amusing the Bombay public by occasional communications to one of the local papers, which have possessed a full flavour of antiquarian interest. Instructive backward glances at life in old Bombay before and in the early days of the Engish settlement specially delight Mr. Douglas, and have been widely appreciated by the public—so far appreciated that the author has published what he styles his "fugitive essays" in book form. He has issued two such volumes, the "Book of Bombay," published some three or four years since, and "Round About Bombay, now issued." The last contains chapters on "Western India, Past and Present ;" "Cave Temples of Western India ; " "Bombay Castle ;" "Malabar Hill ; " "Bombay Cathedral ; " "Aungier's Convention ;" "Elephanta ;" "A Forgotten Governor of Bombay ;" "How the Mutiny was averted in Bombay," &c. The volume is full of interesting bits, and can be picked up to while away an hour pleasantly at any time.

The *Bangalore Spectator* publishes the following review :—This book is handsome in appearance and interesting in its contents. Each chapter in it is, we are told in the preface, a "fugitive essay," substantially the same in form as the essays were written for the daily papers. There are one or two exceptions. The reader scarcely needs to the told that the essays or chapters were written by a newspaper man for newspaper readers ; the crisp, light style betrays the profession or habit of the writer at once. Some may think this an advantage : others will probably hold that a book should be written in a style different from that which we like in a newspaper. Tastes differ : it is all a matter of taste. But it is certain that "Round about Bombay" is a pleasant book, and also that it deals with a subject which is interesting to a very large class of persons. Bombay is the most important or, at any rate, one of the most important, cities of India, and its history is on that account, if no other, a matter of interest. Bombay has led the way or has been in the van of the English in India from the very first, although her history has not been quite so romantic or striking as a history, as that of Madras, with its Clive and his French opponents ; or Calcutta, with its Hastings, Nuncomar, and its Black-Hole. To-day the Western capital of India justly prides itself on its public buildings, institutions, trade, &c., and boasts of being in advance of all other places in these respects. The city strikes a visitor who has spent many years in other parts of India, as a modern mart—a go-ahead place, displaying many characteristics of European life and energy. The "ancient" has almost all been wiped out ; everything appears new ; only names are old. The names of places recall the past ; not the places themselves. The author of "Round about Bombay," tells us of the places as they were in the old days, of the people who lived on them, and what they did. He tells us all about the places and people in a very pleasant way. He begins by telling us of the Founder of the city, and comes down to the time of the great Mutiny in 1857, dropping allusions, where necessary, to occurrences of even later date. We like the narratives of the later times better than those of the earlier : we prefer Charles Napier, the conqueror of Sind, to Gerald Aungier, the solver of a great land problem in Bombay. The manners of the English "gentlemen" who founded Bombay were not nice ; in fact, the history of our countrymen in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is not attractive ; even the genius of a Thackeray fails to make it pleasant reading. Britons of those days were strong, but, as a rule, their characters were not lovely. The author of "Round about Bombay" gives us many a peep into the kind of lives Bombay Britons lived. All that he tells us is interesting ; it arouses our curiosity, though it fails to make us admire those of whom he writes. As "old" Bombay has nearly disappeared, and people in these bustling railroad times are apt to forget, and perhaps to think little of the men of old and their doings, "Round about Bombay" is a book in season. It fills a gap, and is useful as a record of the past.

BENGAL.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE BY A EUROPEAN.—We hear from a passenger by the Bengal Central Flotilla Company's steamer Khoolna, that a fireman, named Ahmed Ali, accidentally fell overboard on the 31st July, when the vessel was two miles from Nulchitti. The river here is very wide and deep. One of the other fireman at once jumped into the water to rescue his friend, and Mr. Gray, the Company's travelling inspector, also plunged into the water with all his clothes on. The man Ahmed could not swim, and only appeared above water for a few seconds, and was not again seen. The steamer was at once stopped, and a boat sent off, but notwithstanding all efforts, only Mr. Gray and the second fireman were rescued. It is pleasing to note in Mr. Gray's case that a European should have at much risk to himself tried to save a native fellow-man, and a Company with such officers deserves to prosper. It is to be hoped that the case of the fireman and of Mr. W. Gray may be brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, and that suitable rewards may be given to both—*Statesman*.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 225 Hindus, and 33 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 273 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 277. The deaths are thus classified, viz : from measles, 81 from fever, 20 from dysentery, 21 from diarrhœa and 150 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a District Court Martial held at St. Thomas' Mount, on the 2nd instant, Driver William Cooper, Q Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, was charged with leaving his picquet without orders from his superior officer, and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was found guilty of both charges, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labor for six months. Gunner John North, P. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, was charged with, when acting as sentinel, leaving his post before he was regularly relieved. He was found guilty, and was sentenced to fifty-six days' imprisonment with hard labour.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 8.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·777
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	160
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·25
" year	80·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 9th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. Kemp and Co. ; Treacher and Co. ; Thompson and Taylor ; Cooper, Madon and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Aue Catherine, 193 tons, Captain N. Ankerson, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steam-ship Umballa, 1,240 tons, Captain G. F. Withers, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Calcutta (July 14th), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain A. Schumuker, will sail to-day for Murritius via Pondichery, and Tranquebar, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. with a general cargo, and Mr. F. H. Richards as first class and 14 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Pharos, 1,448 tons, Captain J. H. Willax, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from Cardiff, (June 27), via Aden, and Jeddah, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co's steam-ship Elektra, 2,090 tons, Captain G Ragusin arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from Hongkong (July 15), with a general cargo, and three gentlemen and five deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Renfrew, 1,388 tons, Captain J. F. Lagget, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Middlesbrough (June 4th), calling at Malta and Kurrachee, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain M. Major, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Calcutta (July 13), via Coasts with a general cargo, two deck passengers and 32 crew of the s. s. Rome from Colombo.

THE Italian S. N. Co's steam-ship D. Balduino, 3,044 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from Genoa (July 21), with a general cargo, and the following passengers,—Mr. N. A. Moos, Mr. Manshy and one deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W. H. Rathwell will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Adumji Peerbhoy and three others, Mr. C. F. Wright, Mr, Mahomedbhoy Ludha and 3 others, Mr Mahomedally Esmuljee and four others, Mr. Esmal Mahomed, Mr. Haji Abdool Rahim, Mrs. Halamabhai, Mrs. Adumjee Peerbhoy and child ; Mr. Haji Moosa, Mr. Abdool Latiff Haji Soloman, Asst. Surg. and Mrs.. J. B. Unwala and two children, Mr. Pinto, Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, Asst. Surg. and Mr. Munchersha M. Vakil and infant and 156 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Victoria ..	2205	W. Russell.....	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Hydaspes ..	..	.....	..	.....
" Zambesi	1540	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
" Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay, Muir & Co
" Henzada.....	1377	H. W. Ingram..	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" C. Mackay..	..	.....	..	.....
" D. Baldaino.	..	.....	..	.....
" Restitution .	2171	R. Abbot	L	McCulloch & Co
" Friary.....	..	.....	..	.....
" City of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greme ..	M	Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
" Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Helmsley ..	1194	J. Race	O	.....
" Inchulva ...	1453	J. Holliday	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Accomac ..	...	.....	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Mameluke..	...	.....	..	.....
" Sunbeam ..	...	.....	Ibis	.....
" Renfrew.....	...	.....	..	.....

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
7	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Kurrachee, July 5.
8	Renfrew (s)	Lagget	Middlesbro', June 4.
	Elektra (s)	Ragusin	Hongkong, July 15.
	D. Balduino (s) ..	Dodero.....	Genoa, July 21.
	Agra (s)	Major	Calcutta, July 13.
	Pharos (s)	Willax	Cardiff, June 27.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta, July 14.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	Malacca (s)	Schacht	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Brig Aue Catherine, Nacoda, for Mauritius.
Steamer Pemba, Rothwell, for P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
" Taif, Bohnsmaker, for Mauritius via Pondicherry and Tranquebar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Elektra, for Trieste, &c.
" Pharos, for Liverpool.
" Renfrew, for Napies.
" Pachumba, for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
5 County of Inverness...McKenzie..Bombay, July 20.
John O'Grant .....Powles .....Mauritius, July 9.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
6 Ethiopia (s) .... Calcutta.
Nuddea (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia s—10 cases glass chimneys, Glade and Co.
Cuba s—3 packages portwine, Byramjee Nasserwanjee.
Brindisi s—10 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co.
Victoria s—4 hogsheads stout, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—13 bales printing paper, Byramji Shapurji ; 50 drums turpentine, N. Surufally and Co. ; 25 drums turpentine, A Sumsoodin ; 51 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—23 cases paper, Byramjee Shapurjee ; 4 casks lamps, Theodor Knaust ; 32 cases hams, bacon, provision, Sorabjee Jehangir ; 25 cases beer, Volkart Brothers.
Brindisi s—14 packages hams, bacvn and cheese, Treacher and Co., 7 cases biscuits, D. Burjorji ; 3 cases soap and 7 cases butter, Cowasjee Dadabhoy , 67 cases aniline dye, Cum Rowji ; 2 cases eau-de-cologne, Treacher and Co ; 22 cases claret, Volkart Bros. ; 4 cases medicine, Hurji Mooljee and Co ; 16 boxes brandy, Walter Nutter and Co.
Rosetta s—3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Dago s—63 cases window glass, S Mamoojee ; 50 drums turpentine, T Furzoolabhoy ; 20 cases medicine and 2 cases lamps, F Masotti and Co.
Verona s—1 hogshead brandy, D Nusserwanjee.

FROM HULL.

Rialto s—500 packages alum, H Goculdas, 200 drums linseed oil, N Suruffally and Co ; 25 drums linseed oil, A. C. A. Hoosein.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago s—8 cases sheet glass and 20 cases muslin glass, A Noorbhoy ; 200 boxes candles, F Masotti and Co ; 20 packages glassware, E H Sulliman ; 15 packages glassware, Bhicka Cullianjee.

FROM GENOA.

D. Balduino s—55 packages bar silver (Rs. 2,22,000), The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—85 packages paper, Volkart Bros. ; 1 cask claret, Warden and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—4 cases medicine, Meifree Noveo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Brindisi s—7 cases claret, C H B Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pharas s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.
City of Carthage s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 158 bales cotton, Savuldas Rachuldas ; 100 bales cotton, N Mathooradas ; 57 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 82 bales cotton, Sir-Chas. Forbes and Co ; 163 bales cotton, Wagji Vuludas.
Victoria s—38 bales wool, Motee Jaitha ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 150 bales wool, Nanji Bhanji ; 441 cwt, myrabollams, L Poonsey and Co ; 21 bales skins, Punnett and Co ; 15 cwts lac, P Tricomdas.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—4 bales skins, J. Purdhan ; 624 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 7½ cwts ivory, E. Passia ; 5½ cwts ivory, M. Futtabhoy ; 2 bales carpets, G Noordin ; 6½ cwts ivory, A Ahmed ; 4 cwts ivory, J. Abdoolreman.
Henzada s—5 bales hides, M Jamal ; 2 bales hides, B. Esmail.
Hydaspes s—3,998 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4 cwts India rubber, A Munjee, 130 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 114 cwts gum, Pestonji Dossabhoy ; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 70 cwts gum, D Khimji ; 113 cwts gum, N. Damjee ; 30 lbs tortoise shell, and 245 lbs rubbers and 45 cwts gum, A Mowjee ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Shannon s—8 boxes silver coins, (Rs.50,000), Ehe Chartered Mer ; Bank of I L and China.

FOR HULL.

Rialto s—2,001 cwts myrabollam, L Poonsy ; 2,880 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts barley, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR ANTWERP,

Regius s—8.000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Valkark Bros. ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,599 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Regal s—300 cwts horns, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—220 bales cotton, Gadnm Bythell and Co ; 252 cwts myrabollam, Volkart Bros. ; 151 cwts myrabollam, Henry L. Wardon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Breuly and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—111 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros. ! 330 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart 70.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Laldwins s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—4,080 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.

D. Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Friary s—4, 000 cwts linsed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, D B Khan and Co.
Restitution s—2,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduins s—3000 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 150 tons old iron, R Tyabjee ; 1,600 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 2000 cwts rapeseed Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Renfrew s—10,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co ; 20,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 24,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros. ; 1,901 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
D. Balduino s—1,896 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Elektra s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, R Luckmondas ; 101 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG

Zambesi s—800 bales twist, D Pellarker ; 400 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 128 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, Curimbhoy Ebrain and Co ; 250 cwt

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

THE arrivals of produce from the interior during the week have been the largest on record for this season of the year, and shipments in execution of previous contracts have accordingly been liberal; but with homeward Freights up to £1-2 6 and a slight recovery in Exchange, a check has been given to new business in exports for the moment which induces a less active tone than was apparent at the time of writing our last weekly report. Imports are quieter also, as the prospect of any advance in the value of the Rupee stops the speculative buying which anticipations of higher prices for goods had given rise to, but with the present favourable crop prospects it is not unlikely we may see greater activity after the Cocoanut holiday, which takes place next Saturday. The Money market still shews considerable stringency, keeping Stocks and Shares quiet but prices are firm.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta reduced their rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. on Thursday last, but this has had no effect here, our market being still firm and the Bank of Bombay's official minimum unaltered at 8 per cent. per annum. Nor, judging from the weekly statement published to-day, is the rate likely to be reduced this week, the Cash Balance showing a reduction of 6½ lakhs, entirely due to increased trade demands. According to the figures shown indeed the Cash in Hand only represents 25 per cent. of the Liabilities, an unusually weak position, and one which under other circumstances would warrant an advance rather than a reduction in the charges for accommodation, but in the bazaar there is no want of funds, and the Bank authorities knowing as they do that no exceptional demand can come upon them for some considerable time to come may see their way to making a reduction at an earlier date than the existing position would warrant us in anticipating.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Inc.	Rs.	4,80,480
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	1,64,108
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	5,46,426
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	1,25,230
Loans	Inc.	,,	4,39,772
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	10,35,719
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	81,346
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	6,,9,886

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued unsettled throughout the week, and rates have fluctuated from day to day, but on the average the tendency has been upward, and we close this evening to a recovery of ⅛d. per rupee as compared with Monday last. We then stood at 1s. 4 1-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4¼d. for three months' Credits, but before the mail left on Tuesday the latter were partially 1-32d. lower. This, however, proved to be the bottom of the market for the time being, as on Wednesday a firmer tone set in accompanied by a recovery of 1-16d., and on Thursday morning on the strength of Government having placed in London 15 lakhs of Council drafts at 1s. 4 3-16d. and 10 lakhs wire transfers at 1s. 4¼d., a rise of 3-32d. was at first established. Demand Bank Bills were done to some extent at 1s. 4 7-32d. and the banks named 1s. 4⅛d. for credits. Remitters were attracted by these figures, and owing to the demand which ensued 1-16d. of the advance was lost during the day. Friday witnessed a further partial decline of 1-32d., but although rates were unaltered, a distinct change of tone became apparent on Saturday, and to-day it has developed into quite a firm feeling with an advance, it is true, of only 1-32d in Bank Bills but of quite 3 32d. for ready mercantile paper, the following being closing quotations for to-morrow's mail :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do.	,,	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s 4 5-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4½d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
France	3 ,,	17 4/8	,,
Do.	6 ,,	17 5/8	,,

The firmness thus shown is, we think, mainly due to the stringency in money amongst the banks at the moment, and not to any very strong belief in the future of the Rupee. Still the mere fact that a halting point in the decline has been found tends to impart a shade more confidence to the market, and the banks exhibit more disposition to sell for future delivery than has been observable for some time previously. Bank telegraphic for December delivery has been offering at 1s. 3⅞d. without attracting many buyers, whereas 1s. 3⅞d. could barely be had for October delivery a week ago. On the other hand 3 months' Credits for March delivery which were negotiated at 1s. 4 1-16d. last week could still be placed at 1s. 4¼d. per rupee.

Bar Silver has remained at 42d. per oz. in London throughout the week, at which it is equivalent to 1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has evinced a steadier tone latterly. Opening at Rs. 97 7-16 for Fours the rate receded to Rs. 97 5-16 to ⅜ for a day or two, but buyers coming out pretty freely at these figures a recovery to Rs 97½ has since taken place, at which the market so-day is firm. Fours-and-a-half have advanced from Rs. 101 to Rs. 101¼ and are also very steady.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are quoted at Rs. 101¼, Port Trust bonds at Rs. 92.

SHARES.—Notwithstanding the continued firmness in money which prevents speculation coming at all to the front, values are very firmly maintained, and in most instances where a change is quoted it is in favour of holders. In *Banks* we have to notice a slight improvement in Bank of Bombays, of which there are buyers at Rs. 703¾ ex div. Agras are nominally quoted down to Rs. 125, but we do not hear of any actual transactions at that figure. Nationals remain at Rs. 112. *Press* shares are rather irregular. Bombay and Manmar have improved Rs. 2½ respectively, Berars Rs. 5, French Press Rs. 15, but Fort Press have declined Rs. 25, Volkarts Rs. 5, and Manmar, Mofussil, and New Indian Rs. 2½ per share. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are generally firm and dearer, the results of the past six months working as made public by the various companies from day to day being eminently reassuring as to the profitable character of the industry for the time being, most of the modern concerns are paying dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and their shares have improved Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share on the week. In some few instances, however, a slight decline has taken place, in Albert Edward, Anglo-Indian, Imperial, and National Rs. 5, in Connaught and Oriental Rs. 7½, and in Manockjee Petit Rs 12½ per share. In the *Miscellaneous* list the movements have not been important. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. have improved to Rs. 2,950 for first and Rs. 745 for second issue. Treacher & Co., Ld., are firm at Rs. 1,080, Kemp and Co., Ld., at Rs. 336. Flour Mills are all quiet and unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—After the active buying and the concurrent advance in prices of the previous week a pause in business has ensued. Weaker advices respecting Cotton and the slight improvement which has taken place in the value of the rupee have deterred dealers from further speculative purchases, and up-country buyers who might have been induced to come in had the rise continued now see cause for still abstaining from buying. The market nevertheless is exceedingly steady. Goods cannot be laid down as a general rule with a margin at present rupee prices and supplies are being contracted in consequence. On the other hand crop prospects are so universally favourable that a large ultimate demand for consumption may be considered as almost assured, and any pause in trade now therefore will probably be counterbalanced by proportionate activity hereafter.

Local Goods are being held for rather higher prices, but the demand is not active and very little business has been done during the week. The following are current quotations for Bombay makes :—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	Net per lb. As.		As.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	7¼	to	8
,,	29	24	6	7	,,	7¾
,,	44	24	8	7	,,	7¾
Long Cloths	36	36	8	7	,,	7¾
,,	39	36	9	7	,,	7¾
,,	44	36	10	7	,,	7¾
Domestics	27	72	14	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	32	72	19	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	39	72	24	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	44	72	27	6¾	,,	7¼
Sheetings	60	5	3	7	,,	7½
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	7	,,	7¾
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0½	8¼	,,	9
,,	32	8	1½	8¼	,,	9
,, R. B.	45	10	3	8¼	,,	9
Dorias	24	30	7	7½	,,	8

TWIST.—Imported Yarns have not altered in value during the week nor has there been at all an active business passing, but *Local Yarns* have been in strong request and some 8,000 hanks are reported to have changed hands at in some cases an advance of 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb. The following quoted prices :—

Twist Mule	No.	6s	As. 4 to	4½
,, Water	,,	6s	.....	
,, Mule	,,	10s	5 5-16 ,,	5 10-16
,, Water	,,	10s	.....	
,, Mule	,,	16s	5½ ,,	6 1-16
,, Water	,,	16s	.....	
,, Mule	,,	20s	6½ ,,	6½
,, Water	,,	20s	6½ ,,	6⅝
,, Mule	,,	24s	6⅝ ,,	6⅝
,, Water	,,	24s	6⅝ ,,	6⅝
,, Mule	,,	30s	7 ,,	7⅛
,, Water	,,	30s	7⅛ ,,	7⅛

METALS.—*Copper* is steady with a moderate busines doing and prices are partially As. 4 per cwt dearer. *Yellow metal* is firm with an advance of As. 8 per cwt but transactions passing are not large. *Iran* is steady but unchanged in value.

COALS.—There are few sellers in the market and prices are firmly supported in consequence. A steamer cargo of Davison's West Hartley in harbour has been sold at Rs. 15 to 15½ alonside and and another cargo August to December shipment at Rs. 15½. To-day we quote Rs. 15⅝ sellers for both Davison's and Powell Duffryn Cordiff but buyers only offer Rs. 15 for the former Rs. 15½ for the latter to arrive. The ready stock on the bunder is estimated at 55,000 to 60,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON :—Influenced by quieter telegrams from Liverpool and latterly an upward tendency in exchange the general feeling in the market has ruled dull and inactive and prices in some cases are nominally lower. For anything like a decent quantity of Old Cotton, however, we should say rates in reality are dearer as every day makes the selection more difficult owing to the steady buying of the local mills. Receipts keep up wonderfully for this time of year but exports are considerably ahead of them and at the present rate of offtake we shall see stocks down to a very low ebb before the reopening of the next season.

New Crop reports are now universally favourable. The telegraphic reports from the districts to-day could not be better weading having been completed where required and sowing pushed on where it was previously retarded by the rains. As appearances now promise we shall not only have a large crop in every direction but an unusually early one receipts of new Oomras in October being quite on the cards. Some business has again been done in New Crops for export. In the early part of last week Good Bengals changed hands at Rs. 167 for January and Good Broach at Rs. 228 for March but to-day the latter has been done to the extent of about 500 bales at Rs. 223. We would quote New Crops as follows :—

Bengals Good	Rs. 165	January.
Do. Fully Good	,, 171	,,
Do. Fine	,, 180	,,
Omras Good	,, 187	March.
Do. do. (Steeple)	,, 195	,,
Broach	,, 224	,,

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	8,331	1,282	4,866
Since 1st January	1,312,101	974,100	1,507,881
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	13,916	6,540	4,532
Since 1st January	916,444	662,589	1,111,506
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	453	903	1,669
Since 1st January	43,418	52,050	80,860

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost & Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

New Crop—	Ready	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 173 =	3d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 165 =	3 15-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 155 =	3 9-32d.
Omra Good	do	Rs. 185 to 192 =	3¾d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	Rs. 175 to 180 =	3 21-32 to 25-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	do. Nominal	Rs 202 =	4 7-32d.
Do Fully Good	do.	,, 195 =	4 1-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 187 =	3 29-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 214 =	4 7-16d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 181 =	3 13-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175 =	3 21-32d.

WHEAT.—The market was very strong in the beginning of last week for all descriptions and prices generally advanced as. 1 to as. 1½ per cwt. For Hard Kinds the demand has been maintained and prices also, but owing to large arrivals dearer Freights and higher Exchange soft varieties are cheaper again by about 1½ to 2 annas from the highest points the market is clopse is weak. Quotations are :—

Fine Pissy	Rs.	4-4-0 per cwt.
No 1 do.	,,	4-3-6 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-2-0 ,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4-13-6 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3-15-0 ,,
Hard Red	,,	4 ,,

SEEDS :—Linseed has fluctuated slightly, advancing at one time to Rs. 7-2 receding to Rs. 7 and closing now at Rs. 7 per cwt. railway terms. Receipts have been large and a comparitively free business has accordingly been practicable. We hear of contracts for April-May delivery having been made to-day at Rs 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for April-May. In Rapeseed there has been very little doing. Yellow Guzerat we quote at Rs. 5-13½ Red Delhi at 4-14 per cwt. *Gingelly* is coming to hand in quite unexpected quantities the high prices obtainable and the favorable appearance of the new crop rendering up-country holders willing sellers of what they had in stock. In New Corp there has been very little done owing to the dull advices from Europe but Red Delhi is reported to have been bought at Rs 6-9 per cwt. Qvotations to-day are :—Small White Rs. 7-11 Mixed Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	287,264	169,593	166,587
,, Since 1st Jan.	8,743,007	7,074,407	5,467,233
Linseed—For the week	45,894	17,391	13,431
,, Since 1st Jan.	3,210,002	4,295,221	3,472,030
Rapeseed—For the week	76,464	24,627	8,481
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,036,204	1,372,061	893,243
Gingelly Seed—For the week	16,323	78	83
,, Since 1st Jan.	392,753	995,819	785,348

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List see Page 3.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the week ending 7th August, as compared with the statement of the 31st July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 31. Rs.	Aug. 7. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,65,754	43 46 234
do. do. at Branches	21 31,98	19,66,990
Other Deposits	1,71,27 923	1,76,74,349
Post Bills	12,093	1,801
Cash Credits undrawn	5,95,368	10,62 881
	3,62,32,236	3,75,63,258
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	36,87,645	35,62,355
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	23,06,607	29,22,844
Loans, on Security of do	75,18,133	79,57,005
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,918	2,746
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,51,55,235	1,61,90 974
Stamps	21,465	21,441
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,031 Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,031	3,02,031
Bullion	1,13,784	66,784
Cash Balances with Correspondence	4,36,247	5 17,613
Cash and Currency Notes	66,88,151	60,18 565
	3,62,32,236	3,75,63 258

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HAWES—August 9, Herbert Hawes, son of Charles and Grace Hawes, grandson of James Hawes, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

MISTRY—August 9, at Muncherji C. Rutnazur's residence, near Kama Baug, Khetwady, Bai Dhunbaiji, mother of Burjorji and Shapurji Rustomji Mistry, Cabinet Makers. Funeral to take place this morning (Tuesday) at 7-30.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886.

THE Legislative Council did, on the whole, a wise thing in passing without amendment the Bill for raising increased town duties in Bombay for the payment of the cost of the Tansa Water Works. A good case it is true was made out for amending that part of the Bill which increases the duty on grain. But the schedule of the Bill must be taken as a complete scheme, which could not be altered in any particular without necessitating a readjustment of other items. An opportunity for undertaking this if it be deemed necessory will present itself some months hence, when the Municipal Bill comes forward. Meantime it will be open to the Government and to those concerned in the drafting of the measure to enquire if it be practicable to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Forbes-Adams to authorise a refund upon flour which, in the form of wheat, has already paid town duty. There are difficulties in the way, as Mr. Melvill pointed out, but his objection that a true refund can be given only on commodities capable of identification may prove on enquiry to be anything but conclusive. The wheat on which town duty has been paid certainly loses its identity in being converted into flour. But the same thing might be said of raw sugar which in France pays duty on importation and on which, as English refiners know only too well, the French Government find it easy enough to give a drawback—and a little more—on exportation in the refined state. The "little more" we should carefully avoid in Bombay; for we ought to be able to avoid giving a bounty on flour just as we ought to be able to prevent the town duty on wheat being, to the extent to which the commodity is re-exported in the shape of flour, a transit duty. The Government have often enough set their faces against permitting octroi to be perverted to the use of transit duties; and their sympathy would certainly go with any praticable attempt to carry out Mr. Forbes-Adams' suggestion. Perhaps the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce can invent a way of meeting Mr. Forbes-Adams' objection, and at the same time of removing the difficulties suggested by Mr. Melvill.

NEARLY a year ago a memorial was addressed to the local Government by the managers and head-masters of the European and Eurasian schools in Bombay, asking for the removal of certain disadvantages under which the community educated in those schools lies in regard to entrance into the public service. Whatever view the memorialists may take of the answer which has been given to their memorial, they will not charge the Government with over haste in dealing with it. The memorial is dated the 28th October 1885; the reply is dated the 9th July 1886. Unfortunately for the memorialists and the community whose cause they have taken in hand, long deliberation has not led the Government to give substantial satisfaction to the grievances put forward. These grievances, and the circumstances under which it was resolved to bring them under notice, may be briefly indicated. Early in last year the Secretary of State had addressed to the Government of India a despatch dealing with the complaint of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India as to an apportionment of appointments in the public service which seemed unfair to Eurasians and the children of domiciled Europeans. The despatch affirmed the principle that these classes of Her Majesty's subjects, coming within the statutory definition of "natives of India," were entitled to such a fair share of the higher appointments in the Government service as their qualifications and merit might warrant. Here was a principle which, as a principle, the class interested in it have since accepted as the Magna Charta of their rights. But very much indeed depended upon the way in which it was applied, and it has seemed to some disinterested sympathisers with the class in question that there was something to complain of in the application which the local Government had given to the directions in the Secretary of State's despatch. At the initiative of the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, as honorary secretary of the Cathedral High Schools, a meeting of managers and head-masters of the European and Eurasian schools in Bombay was held in September of last year, at which an influential and exhaustively representative committee was formed with a view of memorializing Government on the subject. We printed their memorial at the time, and it is necessary now only to indicate briefly what it was that the Committee asked for. The Committee at once established the claim of the schools they represented to favourable consideration at the hands of the Government by showing how thoroughly these schools exemplified the civic virtue—not too common amongst the various communities in India—of self-help. Exclusive of the small State expenditure under the grant-in-aid rules, the whole cost of the education of the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans had been borne by the European public. Nor was the quality of the education given in these schools open to criticism. The memorialists did not quote, as they might have quoted, the encomia which Governors and others high in authority had passed upon some of them. But they "pointed with pride"—to use their own words—to the work done in their schools as tested by the University examinations, from which they drew the inference that the education given in them is superior to that provided by institutions wholly supported by public funds.

Up to this point the memorialists were dealing with matters almost beyond the range of controversy. It is only when they ask that pupils so well prepared in an educational sense for competing with other "natives of India" shall be allowed to compete on more equal terms that their difficulties begin. In one respect, indeed, their intervention promises to exert an influence upon the policy of the local Government. They have induced the Government to admit the inequality of accepting Standard V. in Anglo-Vernacular schools as a qualifying test for subordinate appointments, while refusing to accept the equivalent standard in European schools. The Government have given an assurance that they are taking steps to remove this impediment, and for this they will doubtless obtain the thanks of every one interested. But memorialists are often impatient and inquisitive, and we suspect that Mr. Lewis and his associates would have been more content with their answer if the Government had indicated what steps they proposed taking to do away with this grievance, and when they propose taking them. They will do well, however, to rest satisfied for the present with the assurance that the way to the subordinate appointments in the Revenue Service shall in due course be more freely and more fairly opened to their clients. Whether they will go farther, and renew their effort to persuade the Government to remove the obstacles to the entrance of Eurasian and domiciled European students into the higher appointments, must depend largely upon their own perseverance and upon their faith in the strength of their case. They contend that the rules which limit the appointments in the higher grades of the Revenue Service to University graduates practically exclude the class whose cause they plead. The rules, of course, are equal, no matter whether they apply to Hindu or Parsi, Eurasian or Mussulman; but with equal tests there is an inequality of means, the dead level of poverty above which the domiciled Europeans and the Eurasians seldom rise constituting in their case a disadvantage which the absolute impartiality of the rules does nothing to cure. The memorialists have carefully refrained—though the Government have in their answer scarcely done justice to them in that respect—from asking that any special favour should be shown to their clients. A relaxation of the rule which insists that two-thirds of the mamluts shall be reserved to graduates would act in favour of Eurasian and European non-graduates; but it would act to a precisely proportionate degree in favour of candidates of every other community, and the request in the memorial carefully assumes that the educational test should be the same in all cases. The Government had the memorial before them long enough to have escaped any misunderstanding of the request contained in it.

The scrupulous anxiety of the Government not to appear to be doing a service to Eurasians and domiciled Europeans at the expense of the rest of the community has had something to do with their refusal of the alternative request which the memorialists have made. They base their refusal on what they deem to be "obvious objections"—than which no class of objections is more often answerable for ill-considered and imperfect judgments. We hope that the Government have not got behind an obvious objection or two in order to relieve themselves of the burden of a careful inquiry and perhaps of a courageous decision. The obvious general objection in this case we suppose to be that if the prayer of the memorialists were acceded to a special favour would seem to be shown to a particular class of the community. But the Government, as a matter of fact, whatever the general principles of their educational policy may be, do accept inequality in means or requirements as a justification for inequality in State assistance. A very philosophical and at the same time very practical and convincing apology for the policy of the Education Department in that respect was given last year by an authority whom neither the Department nor the Government would disown. Governments have departed from the hard and fast line of absolute equality when, for instance, in order to ensure that the equality between competing sections of the community should be real instead of formal, they have established a higher scale of scholarships for meat-eating Mussulmans than for Hindus who can live for half as much. It requires some courage on the part of a Government who have day by day to deal with conflicting claims to search for a true equality in a formal inequality, and that courage the Government, for reasons which are scarcely likely to be trivial, has not yet seen its way to exhibit. Perhaps the last word has not yet been said on the subject. The memorialists are not debarred by the strength of the Government answer from renewing their efforts, and their success upon one point at least assures them that they have not intervened to no purpose. They must decide for themselves what ground their renewed intervention shall take. It is a part of their case as against the Government, we suppose, to assume the virtual inability of their clients to pay for University education. That assumption, however, ought not meanwhile to be made much of for any other purpose than that of winning over the Government to an appreciation of the necessities of the community for whom help is asked. These people have rather more than their share of difficulties and disadvantages to contend against, but there is no reason why even they should not hear the cheery sound of an occasional *sursum corda*. They have of late given some creditable proofs of a capacity for helping themselves, and whatever the ultimate result of this effort may be, they will not persuade themselves that they are hopelessly handicapped in the race.

The Government of Bombay, in the belief that the Veterinary College will be more advantageously controlled by an Administrative Committee than by Government direct, have appointed a committee of management for the College. It will consist of the Commissioner of the Northern Division, the Surgeon-General, the Principal, Grant Medical College, the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Dinshah Maneckji Petit, the Director of Agriculture, the Educational Inspector of the Central Division, the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations, the Secretary to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Steel, the Superintendent of the College, will act as secretary to the Committee. The Military Department will be requested to grant permission to the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of the Bombay Army to serve on the Committee.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

THE president, Mr. Elliott, and three members of the Finance Committee have started on their tour of investigation; and, however politely the committee may be received, it will scarcely be welcomed. Neither Provincial Governments nor heads of departments find it pleasant or easy to cut down expenditure, for during many years past the screw has been constantly put on, and efforts made to economise. Expensive as the machinery of our Government may seem, it must bear favourable comparison with others. It is not in the amount collected in the shape of taxes, &c., that a correct judgment can be formed, but by the condition of the poorer classes; and notwithstanding the exertions put forward in such pamphlets as "The Old Man's Hope," it is impossible to believe but that the lowers classes are in all respects better off than at any time within which we have authentic records. It must be a matter of great surprise that a retired Civilian should be the author of the pamphlet just mentioned, and of astonishment to those who know that probably a greater autocrat never ruled a district than the man who now comes forward to decry the Government of which he was for at least thirty years an active and zealous member. The district over which that gentleman reigned for fourteen years still bears the mark of his sovereign power; and though unable to re-christen the place, he managed to give his name to some portion of it. We all know that natives are not induced to build schools, town halls, markets, *serais*, make good roads, and generally beautify a place except under moral pressure, and if this is true now, it was still more so when the district of which I am writing was under the able administration of the author of "The Old Man's Hope." It savours of strange inconsistency in one who has thus zealously served a Government for thirty years to turn round and abuse his own work, and that only when no more work was found for him to do. Disappointed ambition is only too often the canker worm at the root of sedition; and active minds will find an outlet for their activity. But it must require a good deal of sophistry to make a man believe in himself, when he entirely reverses the ruling principles of his life, at a rather advanced age, and should require more than sophistry to make others believe in him. By the way, I hear the Finance Committee have received a vast number of letters containing suggestions for economising, some of them very amusing specimens of Baboo composition. A great many of the writers evidently believe that almost everybody, from the Governor-General downwards, might be abolished (except, of course, themselves), and every department worked admiringly without any expensively paid superiors. Naturally none of the latter are likely to suggest their own abolishment, or see how the department they preside over could get on without them!

Reuter's telegram will have informed the Indian world that Mr. Ilbert is soon to leave this country, and his departure will be widely regretted.

About Simla there is not much to be said this week. Another very good dance was given by the "few members of the Club," to which their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin went. The hosts suggested that ladies should wear powder, and most of them did, for though it involves a great deal of trouble,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The rioting in Belfast was continued all day yesterday, and three more rioters were killed. The authorities are despatching further reinforcements of police and troops to the scene of the disturbances.

RUSSIA AND BATOUM.

A Note from Lord Rosebery respecting the action of Russia in declaring Batoum to be no longer a free Port states that it is contrary to Article 59 of the Berlin Treaty, and that England cannot recognise such action.

IMPENDING OFFICIAL CHANGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

Sir Steuart Bayley has taken six months' sick leave from September. Though there is little doubt entertained of his succeeding Sir Rivers Thompson, confirmation of the appointment from the Secretary State has not been received up to the present moment.

Sir Charles Bernard is spoken of as the probable successor of Sir C. Aitchison and Mr. Crosthwaite as Sir C. Bernard's successor in the Chief Commissionership of Burma. As regards Mr. Ilbert's successor, it is believed that the new Ministry are almost sure to appoint their own man. None of these matters have in any way been settled yet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, AUG. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LISBON, AUG. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 7.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Boknara arrived here at 3-30 p.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 5-16
4½ " "	69
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	42

* Arrival—Sorrento.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATI

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, 8.

10 p.m.	81·2

SUNDAY, NIGHT 9.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	83·4

It is now said to be an open secret that had Mr. Ilbert not been appointed assistant Parliamentary Counsel, he would have obtained an extension of service as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council.

The following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of July: 1884, Rs. 12,28,45,000; 1885, Rs. 12,36,38,000; 1886, Rs. 14,36,91,000.

The Japanese officers, who have been travelling over the north of India, are expected at Madras on Tuesday morning, from Secunderabad.

During a polo match, on Wednesday evening between the Hampshire Regiment and the 14th Hussars, in the polo tournament now being played at Secunderabad, Lieutenant Wylde, of the Hampshire, and another officer of his team came into violent collision, and both were knocked over. The, former was seriously injured.

On the representation of several large steam navigation companies, the Government of India has decided to lower the present rate of port dues levied on vessels entering the ports of the Madras Presidency.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindiah has been pleased to give Rs. 2,000 towards defraying the costs of the English translation of the *Mahabharata* being published by Babu Protapa Chunder Roy of Calcutta.

While there has been a decrease in the trade between Oudh and Tibet during the year ending the 31st March, there has been a considerable expansion in the trade with Nepaul, the imports having increased by 6 per cent. and the exports by 19 per cent. The increase in exports occurred mostly in grains and oilseeds, while the increase in exports occurred chiefly in cotton goods and salt. Colonel Pitcher, the Officiating Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Oudh, does not hesitate to declare these increases to be a direct result of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The line at present connects Bahraich and Gorakhpore with the post of Calcutta, and will before long be completed up to the frontier post of Bahaganj, when its influence is expected to be still more marked.

The Government of Madras has informed the members of the Royal Family of Pudukota, through the Political Agent, that the Hon. A. Sashia Sastri has been appointed Dewan Regent for the administration of the State, during the minority of the present Raja. All the rights and privileges of the Raja's family will be respected, and the charitable institutions in the State will be maintained; but the Government reserves to itself the full general control over the affairs of the State.

There is some reason for anticipating a recurrence of the inundations which caused such extensive damage last year to the crops of the Nadya District, and interrupted for several days the traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Bhagirati gauge-reading on the 3rd instant was 26' 8", an inch higher than the figures for the corresponding date in 1885, and only 5' below the highest point then reached. The rise reported on the 4th was four inches, and, should anything like the same rate be maintained, the Laltakuri embankment, on the preservation of which the safety of the district depends, will again be overflowed in several places. Daily telegrams as to the rise of the Bhagirati and the state of the embankment are despatched from Murshidabad and widely circulated among the people, who will be saved much unnecessary loss by timely notice being given them of the occurrence of the calamity so much dreaded.

The Bengalis do not by any means take kindly to employment in the Calcutta Police. Last year there were only 219 of them employed in the force, against 1,899 up-country men. They show up much better, however, in the ranks of the officers, which contain 85 Bengalis against 89 up-country men. The Bengalis object to the discipline enforced in the service, and to the fatigue and exposure which the duties entail. The casualties in the force, however, only amounted to to 10·88 per cent. The good conduct of the force is shown by the fact that only 54 men were dismissed, against an average of 105 in the five preceding years.

The *Englishman* is glad to hear that Mr. W. W. Daly, the Commandant of the Sarma Valley Frontier Police Battalion, is going to Mandalay as Officiating Inspector-General of Police, and excellent results may be expected to ensue from the appointment, which is one of the best that has been made since Upper Burma was taken over. The Calcutta paper adds:—"The pity is that the Battalion which he has raised to so high a state of efficiency is not going with its able commandant. The battalion is 802 strong of all ranks, 75 per cent. being Gurkhas, and the rest nearly all hardy hillmen. The training it has gone through has admirably adapted it for the very kind of work required in Burma. The men are accustomed to rough it in both hills and plains, making their own Commissariat arrangements where food can be purchased, moving about or acting in small or large bodies as circumstances require, and marching with the smallest impedimenta and at the shortest notice."

At the British and Colonial Temperance Congress at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on July 14, three papers were read, the first on "India and Burma," by Mr. S. H. Kearsey; the second on "India," by Dr. Pringle; and the last on "Madras," by Mr. J. B. Barton.

A battery of breech-loading guns, with a complete equipment for twenty-four artillerymen, are being got ready at Spandau, to be sent out to Africa as a present from the Emperor William to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The Porte has authorised the free passage through the Dardanelles of Russian torpedo boats proceeding to Odessa.

The declaration of the French Protectorate over the Comoro Islands, situate in the Mozambique Channel, has been officially notified to the Signatory Powers of the Berlin Conference.

On the 12th ultimo, the *New York Herald* started an expedition to reach the North Pole, if possible. Colonel Gilder, the Arctic traveller, is its representative, Mr. William Griffiths being the only white man accompanying him. The Colonel will endeavour by sledging to make the highest latitude yet touched.

The German Government, whose policy at the Cameroons has practically driven away the English missionaries, and created a feeling of deep resentment among the native population, has informed the Basle Mission Association that it will grant the missionaries sent out by that Society the fullest liberty in establishing missions and building churches and schools in the German colony in question.

The arrival in Paris of a detachment of Algerian troops which served in Tonquin, and which are to take part in the Grand Review to be held on the occasion of the National Fête, was made the occasion of a patrotic demonstration. These African troops reached the terminus of the Orleans Railway about eleven o'clock in the morning, and were cheered by a dense crowd, which accompanied them the whole way from the railway station to the Chateau d'Eau Barracks.

An account drawn up at St. Louis of the losses sustained by reason of the strike on Mr. Gould's south-western railways, which began the recent labour troubles, shows that the Knights of Labour expended 100,000 dols. during the strike, that sum having been collected from the members; and that the strikers lost 1,000,000 dols. in unpaid wages. The railway officials state that the business of the lines was greatly curtailed, the damage suffered in respect of the railway property exceeding 3,000,000 dols.

The result of the elections in Alsace-Lorraine, which have proved favourable to the German party, has produced considerable impression in French Republican circles. It is ascribed to the fact that the German immigration into the cities is always increasing, while the French element is diminishing. The *Matin* remarks, "But the true Alsatians and Lorrinaise have not altered their minds with regard to France, and they will never change, for they know that we are keeping for them a place in the national *foyer*, while Germany will always treat them as a conquered people."

The fall in the price of land is illustrated by the fact that a plot of land, bought for £5,000, or about £20 an acre, by the late Archbishop of York, has just been disposed of for a little over £4 an acre. Land, indeed, is now so cheap that cautious people on the look-out for good investments are again beginning to look to it, in the belief, that in a few years they will turn their money over again. An Australian, just returned from a great sheep-farming speculation, in which he has realised a fortune, has placed £35,000 in his lawyer's hands for investment in land, and that only as a "small instalment." "He will turn the whole over in five years," says his solicitor.

The *Indian Musical Times* is the latest journalistic venture in this country. The first number, on which great pains have evidently been bestowed, was published at Mussoorie on the 1st instant, and if the same care and labour are expended on succeeding numbers, there is no reason why the new journal should not be successful. It is proposed to issue with each number a supplement containing either an original or selected part-song, chorus or vocal quartet, together with a voluntary for the harmonium or the American organ. The supplement to the first part contains a part-song in D, entitled "Peace to the Souls of the Heroes," by F. Moss, with pianoforte and harmonium accompaniments, and an "andante religioso" for the harmonium by Fr. Lola. Another interesting feature is a portrait of the Abbé Franz Liszt. It is also proposed to offer prizes for original vocal compositions.

At a small private gathering at the Grand Vizier's house, His Highness is credited with having remarked that he failed to understand the anxiety and distrust entertained in the European capitals regarding possible complications arising out of Russia's attitude on the Bulgarian Question. The Prince of Bulgaria had given, he said, every assurance that a Convention with the Porte would be concluded without delay, and immediately that this has been notified to the Porte, the Delegates of the latter Power will proceed to Philippopolis to commence their labours. The Grand Vizier pooh-poohed thei dea of a concentration of Russian forces in Bessarabia with hostile intent, adding that at his (the Grand Vizier's) suggestion the Sultan had given him a verbal promise to issue an order for the demobilisation of the Ottoman forces, and that the Imperial Iradé would shortly appear to confirm his statement.

Considerable sensation has been caused by an incident in the Spanish Senate on July 10, during the debate on the English Treaty. Senor Bosch, a member of the Conservative minority, referred to Senor Moret, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a manner which induced the latter to send two friends to ask for an explanation. After the interview the friends of both parties drew up a document, which is published in to-night's *Correspondencia*, stating that the friends of Senor Moret requested an explanation or the withdrawal of the words which were considered offensive, or satisfaction by arms, to which the representatives of Senor Bosch replied that there was no offence in the words spoken by the latter, especially after his spontaneous declarations in the same sitting; therefore they could not give explanations regarding an offence which did not exist, and considered the question as of no further consequence.

Among the reforms which General Boulanger desires to introduce into the French army is that of obligatory celibacy for subalterns; and as one means of effecting this he proposes to raise the regulation dowry. Now an officer can marry any lady who brings him a portion of 1,200 fr. a year; but General Boulanger intends to change all this. It appears that there has been too much marrying and giving in marriage, since the establishment of permanent garrisons, to suit the War Minister, who evidently thinks that a wife detracts from the gallantry of an officer in the field. Those opposed to the theory of General Boulanger, might cite the example of Bonaparte, who got married the day before he set out to take the command of the army of Italy; in fact, that command was the dowry which Josephine brought him. We know that on one occasion, hearing that Josephine had wept over his dangers, he exclaimed, "Wurmser shall pay dearly for those tears."

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain W. J. Webber, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock last night, with the overland mails of the 23rd July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.—Mr Garstin.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Abden	Mr & Grant
Mr J J Archer	Mr G R Thom
Major H Graham	Major Massey
Mr Bartels	Surgn-Major Bainbridge.
Mr W H Crowe	

FROM LONDON.

Rev C H Polly	Mr W Mackenzie
Miss Polly	Mr H Alexander
Mr A Broadhurst	Mr C Lumley
Col and Mrs Galiway	Mr W Cook
Mr and Mrs Wight	Mrs Osborne and child.
Lieut-Col Syezepanski	

FROM ADEN.

Capt Harrison	Mrs F Hunter and child.
Col B Pottinger	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD JULY, INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday for Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball on Wednesday, at Marlborough House.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present. It is understood that it was resolved immediately to tender their resignations to the Queen, and a communication to that effect was forwarded by Mr. Gladstone to her Majesty.

A summons has been sent to Lord Salisbury at Royat to attend the Queen at Osborne to receive her Majesty's commands with respect to the formation of a new Ministry. Lord Salisbury is expected in London to-morrow.

There is now no doubt that Lord Hartington will decline to form part of the New Cabinet.

The results of the General Election are now ascertained with the exception of one seat—that for Orkney. Six hundred and sixty-ninejmembers have been returned, of whom 316 are Conservatives, 78 Union Liberals, 190 Gladstone Liberals, and 85 Parnellites.

The election of 16 representative Scottish Peers to serve in the new Parliament was held on Tuesday, in Holyrood Palace. The Peers who were elected to the late Parliament were again chosen.

In south Tyrone the Liberal Unionist, Mr. T. W. Russell, has been returned by a majority of 99 votes over the Parnellite candidate, Mr. W. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland* newspaper.

The re-hearing, at the instance of the Queen's Proctor, of the divorce suit of the "Crawford *v.* Crawford and Dilke" was begun on Friday, before Sir J. Hannen, and has been continued each day since. Sir Charles Dilke was examined and denied all the charges made against him. Mrs. Crawford, on her examination, confirmed her previous confession, and admitted immorality also with Captain Forster. Yesterday the evidence was concluded, and counsel addressed the Court.

The competition for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon ended on Tuesday in the success of Private Jackson, of the 1st Lincon, after shooting off ties with Colour-Sergeant Barrett, 2nd Lancashire, and Corporal Richardson, of Cambridge University.

Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, have issued a prospectus inviting subscriptions for the Manchester Ship Canal Company. The total capital is eight millions, and the issue is in £10 shares. Messrs. Lucas and Aird have undertaken the contract, and are to complete the work in four years.

A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was held on Saturday at Earl Granville's residence, when it was resolved to raise subscriptions in order to present the Prince of Wales with a testimonial of his eminent services in promoting the Exhibition.

The annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association was held on Friday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Bishop of London presided, and among the speakers on the occasion were Mr. Shiress Will, M. P., the Marquis of Bristol, M. Desmoulins, of Paris, and Dr. Draper, of New York.

A miner, named Polglase, has been committed for trial at Helston for killing a man whom he found sleeping on a haystack.

A pleasure boat, with seven persons, was capsized, on Saturday, near Ballina, and five lives were lost.

A collision occurred on Monday, off Portland, between her Majesty's ship Northampton and the steamer Crofton Hall. The last-named vessel was much damaged.

A notice has appeared in the *Dublin Gazette* proclaiming Belfast and Derry under the Arms Act.

The cricket match England *v.* Australia, played at Lord's, ended on Wednesday in the victory of the English team, who won by an innings and 106 runs. Surrey defeated Sussex by three wickets.

J. Perkins, of Rotherhithe, and Peter Kemp, of New South Wales, rowed a match on the Thames on Monday, in which the first-named was successful.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy has lodged a petition against the return of Mr. C. Lewis as M.P. for Londonderry.

Mr. Bridge, the police magistrate, at Bow-street, has been appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the conduct of the police at the recent election at Cardiff.

A fearful accident occurred on Saturday, at Woolwich Arsenal. A workman who had descended into a steel casting pit to remove the outer casting, was caught by the still molten mass of metal and was embedded in the block of steel.

A building used as an ice-house at Mr. Crawford's residence, Lakelands, near Cork, was destroyed by an explosion on Sunday, and the dead bodies of two men were found among the ruins. It is believed, that a quantity of gunpowder had been concealed there, and was accidentally exploded.

A violent storm burst over the north of England, on Wednesday. At Liverpool a man working in the sewers was drowned from a sudden influx of storm water, and at Durham a man was killed by lightning.

Obituary.—J. H. Batten, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Col. B. W. Broughton, Mad. S.C.; Sir Charles Munro; Sir Robert Anstruther; Capt. Burstal, R.N.; Mr. David Stephenson; Mr. Hugh Cowie, Q.C.; Mrs. Spencer Walpole.

A telegram was received from Pekin on Tuesday, stating that the Russian fleet was threatening Port Lazareff, *the Admiral complaining of the British occupation* of Port Hamilton. The Chinese fleet, under Admiral Lang, is about to proceed to Vladivostock.

The Russian Commissioners having claimed to fix the Afghan boundary near Khojah Saleh, at a point which the British Commissioners object to, the difference has been referred to the respective Governments.

The text of the proposed new Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been published. It adds to the list of crimes justifying extradition those of manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement, and malicious injuries to property endangering human life.

The German Emperor, who is in excellent health, arrived on Tuesday, at Gastein.

The German and Austrian papers express satisfaction at the defeat of the British Ministry, and regard it as an event likely to be of equal benefit to this country and to Europe.

The duel between the Baron Lareinty and General Boulanger came off on Saturday at Meudon. Both combatants fired without intentional aim, and neither was hit.

An Athens paper, believed to be inspired by M. Tricoupis, publishes an article urging the country to prepare to take advantage of the next crisis in the Balkan provinces.

The relations between Servia and Montenegro are not at all cordial, and some troubles are anticipated.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has left Vienna, where he had been staying for some days, and has undertaken to adopt stringent measures to prevent the escape of criminals and revolutionaries from Herzegovina into his territory.

A number of men are now on trial at Chicago charged with being concerned in the recent Anarchist outbreak in that city, and the evidence tends to provt the existence of wide-spread conspiracy for destruction.

The revolutionary movement in Mexico has extended to the State of Tamaulipas.

A party of the Royal Engineers has been despatched from Halifax to draw up plans for the military defence of the Pacific coast of British Columbia.

A telegram from Adelaide announces that copious rains have fallen, with great benefit to the growing crops.

The news from Burma is not satisfactory. Large bands of dacoits infest several provinces, and the Pretender Prince has collected a large force, which is harassing the neighbourhood of Mandalay. In addition to further troops to be sent from India, a body of 1,000 trained police are to be sent to Burma.

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INDIA AND THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proscription of silver by Europe and America for making up the balances of international exchange is attended with serious losses to India and to England. To India the losses are both direct and indirect, and the gains, if any, are infinitessimally small. To England the losses, though indirect, are yet not the less heavy. India suffers materially in her revenue by a low rate of exchange, which is a direct loss. The uncertainty of the future of silver and its present vicissitudes as a commodity of international exchange check business, prevent the free investment of foreign capital in this country, and retard her development materially. This is, though an indirect, yet a great loss.

The indirect losses to England are very heavy. England is a seller principally if not solely of manufactured goods. Her sure and steadfast customers are the East and silver-using countries. Their purchases, large or small, ought to be made to depend on bountiful harvests alone; but to them are now added the exigencies of exchange. For instance, India must import less than the exports, by a sum sufficient to pay her indebtedness to England for weekly Council drawings, and for purchase of floating parcels of silver in the London market. She cannot stir beyond these fixed limits, however great may be her necessity for buying foreign merchandise. For how is she to liquidate the balance? She cannot, with the vast hoards of silver she has accumulated; for it would be worse than sending coals to Newcastle. How can she remit silver when she cannot cease to buy with impunity? Like a great speculative holder of a security that has gone out of favour, she must go on buying to maintain the price of her vast holding, until the security becomes once more current. And yet the development of India's import trade is to England's interest. India buys from England 82 per cent. of her whole import, while she sells to England only 42 per cent. of her whole export. The same is the case with her, with the whole East and all the silver-using countries. They buy principally from England, and sell to all the countries of the West and to America. For instance, America exports so little to China in proportion to what she imports from China, that there is no direct rate of exchange between the two countries. She has to do her remittance through London. But the silver-using countries are reduced to a state of barter of goods. They cannot import from, more than they can export to, gold currency countries, however much may be their necessity for so doing. For how are they to liquidate the balance? They have only silver to offer; and these are the growing, and to be permanently depended upon customers of England.

The United States exports to more than she imports from England. France exports to more than she imports from England. India exports to less than she imports from England, *viz.*, in proportion of 42 to 82. The situation then created is this: England has to make up the adverse balance of her trade with America and France in gold or in g old-bearing securities, while India can pay her balance only in silver, which is not the currency of England. Again, England cannot contract her imports from America as they comprise the necessaries of life and the raw materials for her factories; while, on the other hand, the people of India and the East can safely contract the import of English goods, as they do not form their necessaries of life. Clothing in India and in many parts of the East is an article of investment and luxury—it is not here a necessity. They could keep themselves easily within the limits of barter into which England forces them. But were a bi-metallic or a compensatory currency established, England can pay to America and France with one hand what she receives with the other in silver from the East. "We will curtail our imports from the United States," say some English mono-metallists. But how could you? Your imports of food and raw materials are the necessaries of the life of the nation, and so long as you needs must buy, and so long as Americans can sell you cheaper than others, who is to prevent them?

Europe and America prevent the import of English goods into their ports by a belt of prohibitory tariffs. But the countries of the East with free custom-houses are the sure and steady markets for English goods, where England has no possible rival to fear except the Currency laws of the West. They force them not to buy more from England than equal to the amount of proceeds of what they could sell to her. They have reduced them to the state of barter of goods only. Europe and America turning bi-metallists on condition England joins them, unconsciously play England's game. Bi-metallism will stimulate English commerce not theirs. What silver she receives for her manufactured goods from the Eastern countries, she will pass it over her counters to the United States and France for their raw materials. Bi-metallism once established, she has the choice of metals to remit in payment. It is to England's interest to assimilate the currency of Europe and America to that of the Eastern countries (buyers of English goods), and not the interest of the Western countries to come to her, as the United States, Italy, and France did at the time of Paris Conference in 1881—to benefit her without their knowing it. Her position at the Paris Conference was unique. She could have dictated to other delegates her own terms. She could have bound them down to a long lease by pretending herself an unwilling convert. It is not too late now, but it will be too late soon. When the other countries discover that bi-metallism would be to the advantage of England, her dictatorial position will have passed, perhaps never to return. What greater triumph of Free Trade is there than that India and the East sell to protective countries their produce, and of the proceeds therefrom buy from England her manufactured goods? It is impossible to prevent or compete with England so long as she could undersell them in neutral markets, which she will always be able to do so long as they are protective.

The great increase of imports to England in the items of food, owes to deficient harvests and her growing population. But how will any one account for the stationary character of her exports? England is not an exporter of food supplies; she is an exporter of manufactured goods, and of that description of raw materials on which seasons have no sway. During these years of depression of trade, she was never in want of raw materials for her factories. Rather her exports then ought to have gained greater vigour, to fill up the loss caused to her by defective harvests and the necessity of feeding larger population. Is not this anomaly owing to restriction of purchases by silver-using countries? Is the stationary character of English exports and the stoppage of Latin mints a mere coincidence? Inflation of world's currency is necessary to the progress of a manufacturing country. But let alone inflation. England by her single voice, and to her own detriment, reduces the international currency of the world to half by out-casting silver. According to Mr. Gladstone, England has amassed more wealth in the last forty years than she did during the three previous centuries. Had not the discovery of Australian goldfields, and the inflation of the world's currency in consequence thereof, something to do with this unprecedented accumulation of wealth?

So long as minting is free in India, payments will be made to the East in silver by West and America, but not received from her in the same metal. Silver will accumulate here as dead metal without an international exit. But excess of export or an equilibrium cannot last for over. There will be years of scarcity or other causes when East may have to import more than she could export to foreign countries, or might be gold-bearing indebtedness to pay off. How is she to pay for the excess—how is she to pay off her indebtedness? Her fancied wealth in accumulated silver will not stand her in good stead; it will be like the famous fruit on the banks of the Dead Sea. Europe will not receive her silver back. France, that served as a medium of exchange between the East and the West until 1875 by her compensatory or bi-metallic standard, has refused to maintain the service single-handed. The United States and Germany were ready to join her, in the year 1881, provided England joined them also. But England then refused. England is the shopkeeper of the world, and a most potent medium of International exchange. Gold, single-handed, cannot maintain the International service of the world. England, then, must come to the rescue. It is to her interest that diverse coins should pass current over her counters. The larger the volume and more various the instruments of negotiation, better for her world-wide shop of manufactured goods. But what do we see instead? England leads the race for a scramble for gold. But is it a sight worthy of the world's centre of commerce to see the discount rate in the open market fall off two per cent. below that of the Bank of England, on an accretion of mere half a million of gold into its coffers, only again to run up with precipitancy on a depletion of a like amount of gold? She has a remedy in hand against this chronic state of unrest. To borrow the beautiful illustration of the late Professor Jevons, we have two canals of water side by side of equal purity and of equal depth and dimensions. We use the one and allow the other to stagnate. We allow the waters of the one in universal use to go down to a dangerously low level, and then watch every oscillation of the water-marks with fear and trembling. We always dread the canal running dry, and yet neither use the other, nor join the waters of the two to make the supply practically inexhaustible. The canal that we use and threatens to run dry is gold. The canal that we allow to stagnate is silver. Fifty millions of silver coin stagnate in the coffers of the Bank of France, thirty in those of the Bank of Germany, forty in the Treasury of the United States, while one can draw upon India on a quantity practically inexhaustible. Our needs have increased; why then artificially curtail supply?

There is not a more perfect currency than mono-metallic gold. But is there gold sufficient for the requirements of the world's currency? England with a mono-metallic currency surrounded by bi-metallic countries as mediums of compensatory exchange between herself and her Eastern markets would be very well off indeed. But if the other countries persist in their determination to walk in the footsteps of England, the excessive deference to mono-metallic theory, and exaggerated importance to gold is fraught with loss and danger to England. The Western world's predilection for mono-metallic gold currency does not restrict sales to England, as the sellers are paid in chosen coin. It restricts purchases from England by the countries of the East, which are all free-traders. England, shut out from the Continent and America by prohibitory tariffs, one would have thought her greatest care ought to have been to develop Eastern markets, and to strengthen her position therein. Doubtless figures might be produced to show that the English commerce with the East has increased. But the East owns two-thirds of the population of the world, and the increase of commerce therefore with the East every decade must be by fifty and hundred and not by meagre five and ten per cents. That the foreign trade of India has not increased during the period of the vicissitudes of silver, with the latest version of Hon'ble Mr. Forbes-Adam's notwithstanding, I will endeavour to show in my next letter, if you permit me. And that Mr. O'Conor has made the figures show more favourably by not reducing his rupees into pounds sterling at the rates of exchange ruling in different years.—Yours, &c.

S. B. B.

A POINT FOR CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there is a difference of opinion upon the following point between the present authorities on cricket in Bombay, and as the law-book is silent upon it, I request that you or one of your cricketing readers will be good enough to inform me whether, in the case of a "no ball" if the batsman, in trying to hit the ball, strikes the stump, he is to be considered "out" or not.—Yours, &c.,

August 9. D. B. T.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The following were the results in the Lawn-Tennis tournaments at Poona:—

Last but one ties Stone.

Thom. Scratch.	*v.*	G. Vidal. Scratch.	Thom won.
Harte. Bisque.	*v.*	L. Vidal. Scratch.	Harte won.
Thom. Scratch.	*v.*	Harte. Bisque.	Th om won.

Harte won 1st set, and was 4 to 1 in second set, when Thom played up and won two sets, thus winning the cup.

NEEMUCH SKY MEETING.

The second day of the meeting provided excellent sport, but proved disastrous to backers, the favorites going down one after the other. In the Champagne Stakes, Pilot, well-ridden by Captain Hotham, won easy by six lengths in even time, very good going for this course, considering the trying hill. Roulette, in the local race, was much fancied by his owner, and the clever division, who considered that though unfit, his superior class would pull him through, but he failed in the last 100 yards, Acolyte coming on and winning easy.

In the Tournament Stakes again the pot boiled over, Booz, Treasure and Todleben all being more or less fancied, but the despised Cyclops bought in, in a 900 rupees lottery for 25 rupees by his sporting owner, romped home. The following is the card:—

2ND DAY,—29TH JULY, 1886.

1. Tournament Stakes.—Rs. 75 added. For all *bona fide* polo ponies. Certificate from Honorary Secretary, Polo Club. Weight, 11 stone 7 lbs. 3 furlongs.

H. H. Kalian Sing's c. cb. g. g Cyclops, 11st. 4lbs., Native 1
Mr. Tickell's g. cb. g. Booz, 11st. 4lbs., Owner 2
Mr. Welman's d. cb. g. Todleben, 11st. 4lbs., Capt. Hogg 3
Mr. Conway's d. cb. p. Crusader, 11st. 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr. Cotgrave's b. cb. p. Treasure, 11st. 7lbs., Mr. Melton 0

Won by a length, a head between second and third. Time, 45 min.

2. Champagne Stakes.—Rs. 150 added. For all Arabs and c.b.'s, w. a. and class raised 1 stone. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs., c. b. Galloways 14 lbs., maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance, 1¼ mile.

Captain Hogg's b. a. h. Pilot, 10st. 7lbs., Captain Hotham 1
Captain Hogg's b. a. h. Saifali, 9st. 7lbs., Owner ... 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Jallawar's c. a. h. Berlin, 9st. 7lbs., Owner 3
Mr. Melton's b. a. g. Volunteer, 10st. 3lbs, Owner ... 0

Betting 5 to 1 on Volunteer. The lot got off together, and Saifali took up the running with Berlin, Pilot third, and Volunteer last. This order was maintained to the half-mile post, where Volunteer closed up, but shortly afterwards fell back beaten. At the ¼ mile from home, Pilot drew to the front, and coming away, won easy by four lengths, a head between second and third. Time, 2 min. 30 secs.

3. Local Race.—Rs. 75 added. For all local maiden ponies Arabs 13·2 and c.b.'s 13·3, to carry 11 stone 7 lbs. Weight for inches. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr. Barnetts g.cb. g. Acolyte, 9st 6lbs., Owner ... 1
Mr. Fortnoms c. a. p. Roulette, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Melton 2
Mr. Conway's, d. cb. p. Crusader, 10st. 7lbs., Owner 3
Mr. Tickell's, g. cb. g. Booz, 10st. 8lbs., Owner 0

Betting 5 to 2 on Roulette, 4 to 1 on Acolyte, 12 to 1 on others. All kept together to the distance, where the favorite made his effort, but Acolyte when called on shot to the front, and won easy by two lengths.

4. Trial Stakes.—Rs. 150 added. For all horses. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10 stones; 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 over or under selling price. 6 furlongs.

Mr. Conway's g. aus. g. Corinthian, 7st. 7lbs., Jessa 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Jallawar's b. aus. m. Mabelle, 8st. 7lbs., Owner 2
Colonel Alexander's b. aus. g. Parole, 8st. Native ... 0

Won by ten lengths. Time, 1 min. 31 secs.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 7.—The temperature has fallen rather quickly in the Punjab, Bengal and the northern parts of Madras. It has risen generally elsewhere. The barometer has risen quickly everywhere. The winds have shifted to south-west in Guzerat and Rajputana, and south-east in the Punjab, in the western districts of the N.-W. Provinces, and to east in north and west Punjab. They are unchanged elsewhere. The skies are more cloudy in the Punjab than yesterday. Good showers have fallen at Rawul Pindi, Simla and several stations in Bengal, Assam and Madras. The rainfall unimportant or altogether wanting elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Dacca and Cuddapah, 3 inches; Sibsagar, over 2 inches; Rawul Pindi, Simla, Dhubri, Purneah, Abu, Vizagapatam, Muslipatam, Bangalore and Akyab, 1 inch and over. Rainfall yesterday: 4½ inches at Naini Tal.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(August 9, 1886.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall. In
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	
Kurrachee..	·644	83·0	W	24	0·00
Surat.....	·759	86·1	WSW	M	0·05
Bombay	·809	82·7	W	8	0·01
Rutnagherry	·826	78·8	WSW	6	1·21
Mormugao...	·857	79·0	NW	4	0·00
Karwar	·841	78·6	W	4	00·0
Mangalore..	·834	75·0	W	4	0·22
Calicut	·901	74·6	Calm	0	0 51
Cochin	·916	79·0	W	Mod	0·01
Masulipatam	·741	85·8	Calm	0	00·0
Madras.....	·790	78·8	WSW	2	0·42
Negapatam..	·808	82·4	W	6	0·41

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lord Reay presided at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at the Poona Council Hall on Saturday. There were present Major-General Sir Charles G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., the Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., M. Melvill, C.S.I., Rao Bahadur Khunderao V. Raste, K. T. Telang, C.I.E., F. Forbes-Adam, J. R. Naylor, and Dayaram

Council concur in the recommendation of the Finance Committee to enhance the town duties, the Committee submits that the Council will find several articles of luxury which can well afford to bear the additional burden. An increase of duty on such articles as sugar, molasses, &c., can hardly be felt by the wealthier classes who consume them chiefly." I have already informed the Council that the average maximum duty on sugar will be at the proposed rate, only 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the duty on ghee, with which perhaps it may be best compared, is under the existing schedule 5½ per cent. on market. value. I now propose that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. F. Forbes-Adam: Although myself opposed in principle to the imposition of octroi duties in Bombay and elsewhere, yet I consider the special circumstances which call for their present enhancement and extension are so important as to remove all cause for adverse criticism. A full and constant supply of pure water and a drainage system which will conduce to health and remove all bad smells are priceless and inestimable advantages. Therefore, I do not intend to raise any objection to this Bill, and I have no objections to offer to the articles upon which it is proposed to levy town duty. I can only trust that the fate which befell the proposals of the statesman to which the hon. member who moved the Bill has alluded, and which gave rise to the *ex luce lucellum* witticism, will not be shared in this instance by petroleum. I heartily endorse the laudatory remarks that fell from the hon. mover in regard to the action of the Corporation. I think that their foresight, pluck, and resolution cannot be too highly commended, and I consider that in this connection all those interested in the welfare of Bombay must not forget the indefatigable, painstaking and thorough manner in which the Municipal Commissioner has co-operated with them. I am only sorry that the Government of India has not seen fit to assist them by giving a guarantee to the required loan, and so reducing the cost upon the ratepayers of the Municipality, especially as I believe this could have been done without any risk to the Government itself, or in any way impairing or reducing its powers of borrowing in this country. But there is one matter, my Lord, which I should like to bring before the Council, and that is with regard to the article, flour. Till quite recently only sufficient was produced in Bombay for local consumption, and there was no export, but during the past year or two many mills have sprung up and flour has become an article of export, and is an article of export which, I venture to predict, will one day be very important to India. There is no doubt that the increase in the manufacture of flour will spread all over the country of India, but its home and centre, as in the case of the cotton industries, by reason of many special facilities granted in Bombay, may possibly be there. I may mention that flour has recently been sent in small quantities to the Arabian Coast, to Alexandria, and the Mediterranean ports, to Moulmein and Hongkong, and to Antwerp, and in large and important quantities to Zanzibar and the Mauritius, Penang, Singapore, and England. In some ports it has to compete with exports from Australia, and in others with exports from the United States of America, and I am sure hon. members will understand at once the very great advantage that is yielded by exporting flour in its prepared state instead of wheat, owing to the immense saving made in sea-freight and land carriage after it reaches its port of destination. I may point out, my Lord, that during the last ten years in the United States the exports of wheat have risen from 19,000,000 cwts. to 24,000,000 cwts., an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent. only, while exports of flour have increased from six millions to close upon sixteen, an increase of 300 per cent. Flour, I am given to understand, contains about 75 per cent. of wheat, and therefore I should ask at some stage of this Bill that with a view to give no check or hindrance to the export trade, that provision should be made for a drawback or refund to be granted to the manufacturers of flour in Bombay in proportion to the quantity of wheat which they use in the preparation of that article for shipment to other countries.

The Hon. Dayaram Jethmal: I feel some diffidence in speaking on a Bill of this character in the presence of the hon'ble member who is, I understand, the chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. But there is a point in connection with it as to which I feel doubt. I should like to inquire his opinion as to the first item in the schedule, "grain of all sorts." This undoubtedly includes wheat. There is a very large trade in wheat in Bombay. It is a very young trade, and I think it should be fostered. In the mofussil no octroi is allowed to be levied without the sanction of Government, and repeated orders are issued not only prohibiting the imposition of octroi on new articles, but checking the enhancement of any existing duties by the municipalities. As regards wheat I understand from the hon. mover there was a duty of 4 annas already in existence, which it is proposed to enhance. I should like to know whether this will in any way interefere with the through trade in wheat. True there must be refund rules, and I daresay they are very liberal, but my experience of these refund rules leads me to suppose that they cause a good deal of friction. Merchants complain and are dissatisfied. In Karachi it so happens the duty on wheat was strongly objected to, and although it had continued for years and years together, when the trade in wheat began to increase four or five years ago, we were obliged, in consequence of the complaint from merchants, to abolish it, and to place wheat on the free list. I should be glad to know whether the hon. member can give an assurance that this enhancement will in no way interfere with the through trade that the refund rules work satisfactorily, and that the merchants will not feel it.

The Hon. F. Forbes-Adam: As the hon. member has asked me to express an opinion on the point, I may say that so far as my information goes, and I have made inquiries on the subject, the refund system in the past has worked smoothly and well, and causes little or no inconvenience. I therefore consider that what has happened before may be expected also to prevail in the future, and on that ground I do not think any extra objection will be raised than that always present to the members of the Chamber—the objection to the principle of octroi.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: My information on this subject points to the same result as the Hon. Mr. Forbes-Adam has mentioned. I have always understood that the working of the system of the Municipality is giving satisfaction to all the parties concerned. I confess I feel a difficulty both in regard to that point at present as well as to the general framing of the schedule. The schedule has has been framed with reference to the wants of the Municipality and upon an estimate of the yield of the various duties as they are in the old Act and as it is proposed to enhance them. It seems to me there is a difficulty of interfering with any particular portion of a schedule framed on that basis, because you can then be scarcely sure that the yield of the whole of the duties together will be as much as the needs of the Municipality will necessarily require. In view of that circumstance I feel that this schedule ought at the present stage to be allowed to remain in the condition in which it is brought before the Council, but when the matter comes up for final decision with the general Municipal Bill, this schedule will be liable to consideration and revision. The hon. mover stated that no notice of amendment had been given. I may say that it occurred to me that some points were open to amendment, especially having regard to the fact that in the Corporation there were very considerable differences of opinion as to the proper framing of such a schedule. I gave up this intention in view of the fact that the Council would have great difficulty in making trustworthy estimates of any duties, and as the statement of objects and reasons points out, this is in a certain sense a temporary measure. The whole question will be liable to reconsideration when the Bombay Municipal Bill comes before the Council for consideration, and I think the better course would be to let the schedule stand, provided it is understood to be liable to revision and reconsideration in every part on that occasion. With that view I am prepared to support the Bill as it stands.

His Excellency the President: I wish only to say to the Council about this Bill that I am rather sorry we have to pay so heavy a price for an increased water-supply for Bombay. But the matter of water according to all living authorities on sanitary questions is of such vast importance that even my scruples as to octroi duties have yielded to the pressure which has been given by the very energetic attitude which the Corporation of Bombay has assumed in the matter, and to which I should like to give the same praise that has been given by my hon. friend Mr. Forbes-Adam. With reference to the only item in the schedule which is under debate, it strikes me that it would be rather creating disappointment to the Municipality, and also disturbing the economy of the schedule if we were at this stage or at any future stage of this measure to interfere with the articles on which the calculation was made by the financial officers of the Corporation. Therefore, I think, we might delay any alteration that has to be made until the Municipal Bill comes on for discussion. At the same time, perhaps, Mr. Forbes-Adam would give us some assurance that that delay will not be altogether adverse to the development of the flour export trade in Bombay, because although undoubtedly the opinion which he gives us of the development of that trade will spread further dismay to the landowners of the United Kingdom, still as representing the interest of the mercantile community of the city of Bombay, we are bound to pay very special attention to the objections raised by the hon. member. We have heard of the opposition with which Bombay is threatened by our ally and friend, the other commercial town of the Presidency, which has no octroi on wheat, and on that I think that enterprising city is very much to be congratulated, so I should like to ask the hon. member if he is in a condition to give a reply to the question whether the grain question as it stands can allow of delay until the Municipal Bill is introduced here?

The Hon. Mr. Forbes-Adam: You have asked me rather a difficult question, your Excellency, because there is no doubt in these days the keen competition in every article cuts down the profits of those engaged in trade to the utmost. Still I think the trade may possibly struggle on till the Municipal Bill has been introduced, and that without complaint if some assurance is given that the matter will have the utmost consideration at that time.

The Bill was then read a first time, and the standing orders suspended in order that it might be carried through the further stages. The Hon. Mr. Melvill then moved the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes-Adam: I do not know whether I may ask the hon. mover for the assurance which has been alluded to by your Excellency.

The Hon. Mr. Melvill: The hon. member may be quite sure if the matter comes up for consideration again when the District Municipal Bill comes before the Council that it will receive the fullest consideration by the light of any information which may be thrown upon it in the meantime. It cannot be possible to introduce any thing with regard to a refund on flour in the present Bill, because it seems to me to be clear that if there is to be a refund duty on flour there must also be an import duty on flour which does not at present exist. I understand it to be the essence of refund that an article on which a refund is made shall be one capable of identification as an article upon which duty has been paid. If we were to introduce any provision for refund, I do not know what is to prevent an enterprising merchant setting up a flour mill just outside the city, introducing his flour into Bombay without payment of a duty, and then asking for a refund upon it. I have no doubt the hon. member intends this matter to be considered from both points of view, the import duty to be imposed in the first instance, and then the refund in the same manner as is the case with the import duty on wheat. That seems to me a reasonable proposition, but hardly one to be considered at the present moment. Without an opportunity being given to the public to discuss the proposal, it would be hardly fair to impose an import duty upon flour. I may say that this Bill—if I may use the expression—is simply a stop gap in order to enable the Municipality to raise the necessary funds to meet the loans it has already taken up and is arranging to take up. The duties in the schedule have been very carefully considered by the Corporation and subjected to public criticism. Though I do not say they are entirely free from objection, in fact no taxation is, still I think they are the best that can be devised under the circumstances, and they should at all events be sanctioned for the present, subject to the discussion of the Municipal Act.

The Bill having been read a second time was considered in detail, read a third time and passed.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST BILL.

The Hon. M. Melvill next moved the first reading of Bill No. 4 of 1886, "a Bill to vest the Port of Karachi in a Trust." He said: The statement of objects and reasons sets forth clearly and concisely the causes which have led to the introduction of the Karachi Port Trust Bill. The Karachi Harbour Board has done excellent service, and the result is that the port of Karachi, which, when I first went to Sind in 1861, was little better than a shallow creek, with a very troublesome bar of sand across the mouth of it, is now a fairly commodious harbour. The entrance to it over the bar has been deepened by 7 feet, and the anchorage area, which is of 20 feet depth and upwards, has been increased from 58½ to 90 acres. At Kiamari, which is at the top of the anchorage, some wharves have been built, and an iron pile ship pier, called the Merewether Pier, has been constructed. While a creek, a mile and a half long, running up to the native town of Karachi, has been deepened for the use of native coasting vessels, and lighters bringing cargo discharged by vessels in the anchorage, and has been provided with a large jetty. The anchorage now suffices for about 20 ships, and the tonnage of steamers using the port has since 1861 more than trebled, being in 1884-85 363,908 tons, while the value of the trade in that year was Rs. 10,59,31,948, or at present rates of exchange, about 7 millions sterling. I have not the returns for 1885-86, but I have no doubt that they will show that there has been a further large increase of trade in that year. There is still, however, a great deal to be done, in order to provide everything which the trade of the port requires. The growth of the wheat trade has already been very remarkable, and it will certainly be much increased by the opening within the next two years of the Sukkur railway bridge across the Indus, and of the Sind-Peshin and Sind-Sagar railways, comprising above 600 miles of new line. Moreover, the position of Karachi in connection with the system of railways on the North-West Frontier renders it a matter of great consequence, on military grounds, that the port should be made in all respects as efficient as its situation and the funds at the disposal of Government will permit. The removal of an obstruction called Deep Water Point, and the prolongation of the East Groyne are necessary, in order to improve the anchorage and its approaches, while an increase is also required in the facilities for landing. This last object entails an extension of wharfage and a direct railway line from the Karachi Bunder Station to the ship wharves at Kiamari. In contemplation of these extensive works, and of the growing importance of Karachi, it is considered by the Government that the time has come when the Karachi Harbour Board, the members of whichhave hitherto been appointed by Government, should resign its duties into the hands of a more representative body whose duties and powers should be defined by law. The constitution of this body is provided for by sections 5 to 7 of the present Bill, which directs that the Trustees shall be not less than seven nor more than nine, in number, that one of them shall be the manager of the North-Western Railway, or his representative, and that at least two members shall be elected by the Chamber of Commerce. The rest of the Bill I do not propose to go into in detail. I will merely say that its provisions are based partly on those of the Rangoon Port Commissioners' Act, 1879, and partly on those of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, with the satisfactory working of which latter institution the Council is well acquainted. The property which will be vested in the new Board is shown in detail in schedule A of the Bill. It comprises all lands, buildings, harbour-works, railway-lines, machinery, plant, tools, furniture, vessels and boats, and other property whatsoever heretofore in the charge of the Port Officer of Karachi, the Port Engineer of Karachi, and of the Karachi Harbour Board. The liabilities, which the Trustees will have to undertake, are shown, but not to their full extent, in schedule B of the Bill. I say "not to their full extent," because, since the schedule was drafted, circumstances have occurred which will greatly improve the position of the Trust, though involving it in a corresponding liability. In connection with this point, I may memtion that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, while approving generally of the Bill, and making certain minor suggestions, which will be carefully considered by the Select Committee, has shown some anxiety regarding the financial position of the new Trust. At a special general meeting held on the 11th November 1885, the Chamber recorded the following Resolution:—"The members of the Chamber, in thanking the Commissioner in Sind for having made them acquainted with the proposed Dock Trust Bill, express their satisfaction at the decision of Government to vest the management of the port in future in the Port Trust at which the Chamber will be represented, and also their approval of the principles upon which it is intended to frame the Port Trust Act, but beg to record it as their opinion that in order to enable the trustees to carry out the task assigned to them with a fair share of success, it is absolutely necessary (1) that Government should undertake to complete the harbour according to the original plan by sanctioning the removal of Deep Water Point and the extension of the East Groyne be taken in hand with the least possible delay from funds supplied by Government free of charge, and (2) that Government should grant to the Port Trust as soon as required by them the loan of Rs. 15,00,000 over and above the Rs. 7,11,500 already promised at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum to complete the Napier Mole scheme." Now I am very happy to be able to inform the Chamber that the Secretary of State has consented to grant all, and more than all, which they ask. They ask for two things, *viz.*, (1) that the removal of Deep Water Point, and the extension of the East Groyne, may be carried out at the expense of Government, and (2) that the Port Trust may receive from Government an additional loan of 15 lakhs of rupees at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. I say "additional loan," because, as the Council will see from the schedule B the Government has already made to the Karachi Harbour Board a loan somewhat exceeding 7 lakhs of rupees. Well, the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the expenditure of 3½ lakhs from Imperial funds for removing Deep Water Point, and lengthening the East Groyue, and also of 5½ lakhs for railway extension between Bunder Station and the ship wharves. This latter work has been taken up actively, and ought to be finished in the course of the current year, or shortly afterwards. The Secretary of State has further authorised an additional loan of 15½ lakhs at 4½ per cent., in order to enable the Port Trustees to provide extended wharfage and more moorings, warehouses, and dredging gear. This loan will constitute the additional liability which I have mentioned, and it will be necessary to include it in schedule B of the Bill. I do not think that there is any fear that the income of the Port Trust will be sufficient to enable it to meet its liabilities, for the income of the Harbour Board for 1884-85 was Rs. 4,63,226, and in 1885-86 it has risen to Rs. 7,97,898. I move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. Dayaram Jethmal criticised the proposed constitution of the Trust, which he submitted was not quite satisfactory, as the native merchants of Karachi were not adequately represented. The chairman and vice-chairman he had heard would be the Collector and Port Officer, and he submitted the former ought to be a full time officer, so that the Port Officer should not be virtually the master of the situation. A third point he took was with reference to the monopoly granted to the Trust of landing and shipping goods and of compelling all vessels to come to their piers. He could find no provision of the latter kind in the Bombay Port Trust Act, and with regard to the landing and shipping of goods he objected to the Trust being exempted from the liability which lighterage and landing companies took upon themselves.

The Hon. K. T. Telang: I do not profess to know anything specially about this Bill, but with reference to the constitution of the Board, the point which Mr. Dayaram has made is one which had occurred to me. I would suggest whether his objection might not be met by some provision like that which is in practice as regards the Port Trust of Bombay, where the Municipal Commissioner is always a member, so that the Municipality is represented upon the Trust. It is possible that if the same provision could be made by which the Municipality of Karachi could be associated with the Board, the objection with regard to the native merchants and the Municipality not being represented might be met. From section 16, I assume the intention is to have a full time officer apart from the other members of the Trust, but I do not know exactly what is intended. It seems to me that where there is a large trust to be presided over, a full time officer would be the proper one to have.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam: I think this Bill is likely to promote the interests and prosperity of the port of Karachi. Its export trade, thanks to the good management and enterprise of the railway company, in connection with the port, which has thoroughly understood the power of low rates of freight to stimulate and induce commerce, has greatly developed, and its import trade slowly is also developing. I do not think there is any doubt that in the course of a certain number of years we will find a very large direct import trade between Europe and Karachi. Hitherto the Punjab has derived its supplies largely from Calcutta, and to a smaller extent from Bombay, but in the course of years it is certain to turn altogether to Karachi The hon. mover of the Bill has referred to the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of Karachi. A short time ago I had a communication from them which, with your permission, my Lord, I will read to the Council. They say:—"While the members of this Chamber are in general well satisfied with the provisions of the Bill under reference, I am instructed to inform you that in the event of the membership of the Port Trust being increased at any time from seven to nine members, the outside limit allowed by the Bill, it is thought advisable in the interests of the port that provision should be made for one of the two additional members to be elected from the mercantile community, otherwise the proportion of 2 to 5 is well-received, as it is believed that it is not the intention of the local authorities to appoint only officials to the remaining five seats." I would ask that consideration be given to this. With respect to what fell from the hon. gentleman on my left (Mr. Dayaram) in regard to the compulsory clauses of the Bill, I have no doubt these were framed in accordance with the provisions in the Rangoon Act, and I think myself it is necessary the Port Trustees of Karachi should have the power at any rate to order vessels to use the wharves. The harbour of Karachi is very different from the harbour of Bombay. At Bombay you have one of the finest and the largest harbours in the world, where any number of vessels can ride at anchor ever likely to come to the port, whereas Karachi is a narrow harbour, and with the utmost possible improvements that can take place must remain somewhat less spacious that the trade may require. Therefore, it might be often very inconvenient, and cause obstruction to trade, if vessels had it in their discretion to use the stream and centre of the harbour, and refused to come alongside the jetties and wharves. As the Bill only provides that the Trustees may order and does not say they shall order, I consider the provision is a wise and necessary one. I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Melvill: I can assure the hon. Mr. Dayaram that it is the desire of myself, and I am sure of the Government, that the Port Trust of Karachi should be as representative a body as possible. The Government has itself, of course, a very great interest in the matter, not solely on account of military considerations, but on account of the very large advances which have been made to the Port Trust. It is therefore necessary Government should be strongly represented, but it does not desire in any way its own interest should be paramount to those of the commercial community, and fully recognises that its interests and those of the commercial community are identical. The hon. member has made some comparison between the constitution of the Board of Trustees proposed in this Bill and the Bombay Port Trust. I think as far as liberality to the outside public goes, this Bill is somewhat more liberal than the Bombay Port Trust Act. It provides that there shall not be less than seven or more than nine, of which two shall be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and one be the manager of the North-Western Railway Company, so that supposing the number to be seven, Government would appoint four, whereas in Bombay they appoint eight out of thirteen. I have never heard it suggested that the appointments made by the Government in Bombay have been improper ones, or that they have not shown every desire to make them on the ground of selecting the best men for the post. Certainly they have not put in their own supporters, for I know by sad experience that when a controversial question occurs, it has found them anything but a subservient body,

The Hon. Mr. Dayaram: I never intended to insinuate that for a moment.

The Hon. Mr. Melvill: I can only say that I personally will be very happy to consider any suggestion which shall be made, especially for introducing a native on the Board, which is a very fair one. In the Bombay Act it is provided that three native residents of Bombay shall be upon the Board. These natives, I believe, have always been appointed by Government, and I think that with the experience of Bombay, the Karachi public might safely leave the matter, not as my hon. friend (Mr. Telang) says, to the Commissioner, but to the Government, who no doubt would consult the Commissioner as to the best natives to propose. How it would be possible to introduce provision for the election of a native I do not at present perceive, but as I hope Mr. Dayaram will be a member of the Select Committee, any proposal he may make will of course receive the fullest consideration. I do not think it is possible to take the opinion of the Council on the compulsory point, but the Council will have an opportunity of considering the matter when the report of the Select Committee is presented. With regard to the appointment of chairman, it seems to me very important what officer should be appointed.

His Excellency the President: With reference to what fell from the hon. member, it is not the first time I am told that it is the intention of Government to do certain things when the Government has no intention of the kind. All the assurance I can give the hon. member is that this point has not been under my cognisance at all, and when it comes under my consideration what has fallen from him to-day will certainly be borne in mind, and would have been considered even if the observations which he has made had not been made. I am very pleased that this Bill has been advanced to this stage, and it is a great pleasure to me to find whenever this Government proposes to do anything to promote the prosperity of the trade of Karachi, it is always met with a very ready response and assistance from the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, so that in these hard times I think Karachi might consider itself the spoilt child of fortune. (Laughter.)

The Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Hon'bles Naylor, Forbes-Adam, Dayaram, and the mover (Mr. Melvill).

The Council then adjourned.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE Calcutta first entries are certainly not nearly as numerous as we should like to see them, but this is chiefly attributable to the conspicuous absence from the list of two large stables, the Beresford-Durbungah one, and the Gasper's; due in both cases, perhaps, to forgetfulness. The Gasper has probably had very much to do in the *Statesman*. Sixteen are entered for the Derby, of which nine belong to the Jodhpore Princes now figuring as one stable and running under the name of Mr. Rungheet. Sherwood and young Revenge aref fair horses, but the first is getting old, the rest of this string are moderate. Mr. John has a decent little horse in Chapple. Saiadin showed grease speed last year, and if his heart be in the right place may run a vastly improved horse, as he was but a baby then. Sada-akh is a good second-class handicap Arab, but not good enough for even now-a-day Derby form. The Baron's not up to much, and Mr. Ezra's pair of maidens have never yet been extended, so we cannot say what they may turn out. Mr. Roberts' Bard we saw last year in Calcutta a good mover, but wanting in caste. Ten appear under the heading Kurnaul Stakes, which is for maiden country-breds, most of them are bred at General Parrott's stud. Mr. John has a promising filly, bred at Lally Serryah, a daughter of the great Kingcraft out of Talkaway. Hubshe by the way is out of Dame Durdan and not Durdan as the printers' devil has erroneously got the colt's pedigree in the original list. Khan Saheb has been entered for several years, but never come to the post; he is supposed to be by Cheviot and is good looking enough for anything till you get to his legs. Unfortunately horses go with their legs in more ways than one. The Belvedere Selling Stakes is so far poorly patronised seven only entering, but that evergreen screw Don Juan in still we see thought good enough to risk ruinous money over. The Trade's Cup has the best show of names twentynine figuring, eleven of which are Jodhpore's. Not a single horse from the Bombay side has entered, not even Black Prince who won such a lot of races last Calcutta meeting. The ponies do not muster strong although in these Jodhpore has a goodly majority of four, two of which are named after the oft-repeated sentences "look at the gas," and "I want to go home" given utterance to by the talking head of the amusing ventriloquist who visited India last cold season. By the way the printers' devil has got it "I go home." We shall hope to see second entries due on first October swell the list considerably.

We see "Augur" in the *Australasian* rather dwells, in noticing Indian races, on the fact that "an Australian horse" won. He seemingly is unaware that in all the "all horse" races throughout India it is but seldom that any but Australians compete, so that the winner is absolutely in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred beating horses born and bred in his own country. Occasionally an English horse is among the number, but few of those imported reach the post, generally going wrong in training. Capes have been for years absentees from our turf, and country-breds and Arabs are compelled to keep to their own class, for the best of them could not be handicapped to beat the thirty and forty pound youngsters, the property of the Arab is great—in good specimens, that is to say? that he is hardy; that, however, deficient he may be in speed when put alongside of our race-horses, even at a difference of 4 stone, he is still fast enough for hounds; and that he can jump Yet, after admitting all this, we have to ask ourselves whether an Arab of 14·3 or thereabouts is from all points of view as satisfactory a mount for, say, a man of 13 stone—and this is a stone or two less than some of the Arabs cited by our correspondents have carried with brilliant success—as the average hunter of 15·3 or 16 hands? We certainly have no prejudice against Arabs, and in differing from some of our correspondents, it is not because we desire to exalt the English horse at the expense of the Eastern, but because, rightly or wrongly, we side with many who hold that, other things being equal, the bigger is the better horse. That so many instances of small horses doing wonders are readily forthcoming probably arises from the fact that what is regarded as an ordinary feat for a full-sized horse becomes an exceptional performance when accomplished by a little one. People who are only middle-aged will remember to small horses—small, that is, for Leicestershire—named Smoke and Sledge Hammer, who, though less than 15·2, and each of them over sixteen years of age, carried their owner, a hard-riding man, in the most brilliant fashion. We may find like instances in very recent days. Only last season there was in the Midlands a pony that proved a marvel, through its excellence only became known through the owner missing his hunter, and having to do the best he could with the pony, which experience of the first few fields assured him was a perfect hunter. Had this animal been a full-sized hunter, his safe jumping would have been expected of him; but, being small, he acquired exceptional notoriety, and hence it is that instances of good little horses are so frequently forthcoming. Squire Osbaldeston gave a couple of hundred for his Piplin mare. She was under 15 hands, yet Tom Sebright managed to jump a six-foot wall on her in the Burton country, and it was because she did so that Osbaldeston bought her. Assuming, however, that these Arabs can all jump to any extent, the further question remains to be answered whether they would carry a 13-stone man fairly to hounds in a big country all the season through. Their pluck would help them a good deal, but would it not be tasking a 14·2 Arab too highly to expect him to carry 13 stone as far and as fast as the ordinary 16-hand, well-bred English hunter? Unless he can do this at least, we fail to see the point of the eulogism that has been passed on him. To "dodge about," as people call it, is not riding to hounds; nor is keeping half a mile behind the hounds riding to them in the ordinary acceptation of the term. At last twenty minutes, without much turning, is usually a good test for men and horses. Only the best of either see the fun, even with a good start thrown in. To keep a place in a slow, dragging run is not difficult to do, and says little for either man or horse. When the breeding of Arabs becomes more general than it is now, our future experience may be identical with that of Von Hugel, chief of the stud of the King of Wurtemberg, who related that the produce he bred were bigger than their parents. We do not mean to say that there are not now Eastern horses standing over 15·1, but they are not common. An Arab is no doubt as good as an English horse of the same size—perhaps better; but there may be some truth in the saying of Abba Pacha to the aforesaid Von Augel:—"Even if you succeed in getting hold of genuine Arabs, you will never have real ones from them, for an Arab horse is no longer an Arab when he ceases to breathe the air of the desert." According to Colonel Daumas's translation of Add-el-Kader's opinion, "barley and overwork" suit the Arab nature exactly; and some of our correspondents appear to entertain the same idea, judging from the amount of work they exact from them. Whether that treatment would pay with a stud of Arab hunters remains to be seen. In conclusion, it is only necessary to repeat what we said before—viz., that we do not seek to deny that Arabs possess many good qualities, and are, for their size, good hunters. Judging, however, from the specimens seen on the racecourse, in the hunting field, and at shows, it will take the average hunting man some time before he can bring himself to regard them as the type of "the horse for Leicestershire," or for any other big, good-scenting country—*Field*.

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4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	...	Rs. 97	7
4½	Per Cent. of 1870	(1885) ...	„ 99	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79	(1893) ...	„ 101	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879	(1893) (New loan)	101	0
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CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent.	of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off	
6	Per Cent.	of 1866 (1886) ...	100	0
6	Per Cent.	of 1867 (1887) ...	102	0
6	Per Cent.	of 1870 (1889) ...	103	0
6	Per Cent.	of 1872 (1891) ...	103	8
5	Per Cent.	of 1878 (1908) ...	99	4
5	Per Cent.	of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99	4
5	Per Cent.	of 1885-6 (1915) ...	99	8
5	Per Cent.	of 1886-7 (1916) ...	99	8
4½	Per Cent.	of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity	Class A. ...	£1	} Nominal.
Ditto	ditto Class B. ...	£1	
Ditto	Deferred Annuity ...	£100	
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5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ...		£20	290

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

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5½	Per Cent.	of 1886	103	0

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

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RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs. 102	0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1892) ...	„ 103	0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1896) ...	„ 104	0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881 (1900) ...	„ 104	8

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8	Per Cent.	1882 (1887)	Asiatic	...Noml.
7	Per Cent.	1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	...100 0
8	Per Cent.	1882 (1892)	Canal Press	...102 0
5	Per Cent.	1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	...100 0
5	Per Cent.	1881 (1896)	Do. do.	...100 0
7	Per Cent.	1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	... 96 0
7	Per Cent.	1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8	Per Cent.	1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103
8	Per Cent.	... ...	Gessery Jute Mills	Noml.
7	Per Cent.	1882 (1887)	Heoghly Mills	...101 0
7	Per Cent.	1881 (1886)	Howrah Mills	...101 0
6	Per Cent.	1883 (1888)	do. (New issue)	...100 0
7	Per Cent.	1886 (1890)	India General	...106 0
8	Per Cent.	1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
8	Per Cent.	1881 ...	Kornafuli Assn.	...100 0
10	Per Cent.	1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	...103 0
8	Per Cent.	1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	...104 0
8	Per Cent.	1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	...104 0
7	Per Cent.	1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills	103 0

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Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	... ...	1	4 5-8
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	...	1	4 5-8
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	...	1	4 21-32
Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 12th May 1886—			
Average rates	... ...	1	5 9/16
Telegraphic Transfers, 28th July 1886	... ...	1	4 11-16

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(22*nd July* 1886.)

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JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

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Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	186x
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	143w
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	842½x
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	135
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	50	.....	Par.
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	130
Masoorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India...	£125	2½ p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	300
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

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Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	Lqda.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	65
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,400x
B. Baraganda Copper (preference A shares) ...	s7/6	.....	3½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	4
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co. ...	100	.....	60N
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	45
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	nil.	42
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	100
Do. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	100
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y nil.	60
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	110
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4 p. ct.	110
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Do.	hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
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Do.	hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do.	crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled		200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer		350	0
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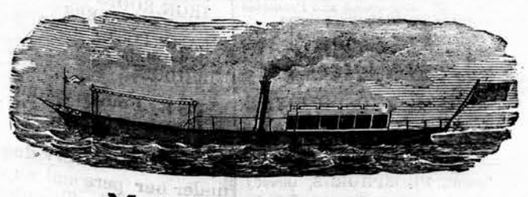

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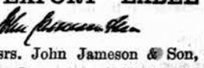

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